THE DIGVIJAY
INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED
1948—Highlights

New Business Received	Rs. 57,43,500
Business Paid-for	Rs. 33,15,000
Total Assets exceed	Rs. 14,00,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 6,50,000

We invite you to join our
COUNTRYWIDE ORGANISATION
Please contact:— H. N. ASHAR,
Managing Director,
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Regd. No. B. 1865

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

VOL. XXX VII NO. 218 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1949 PRICE 2 ANNAS

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY, LIBRARY, BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

"GODDESS SLEEP FAVOURED ME"
For the last few years I was bald headed. I was also suffering from sleeplessness. I used constantly many Indian and Foreign Oils, but to no purpose, and yet I was much harassed over constant sleeplessness. Suddenly one day I began to use "RAMTIRTHA BRAHMI OIL" (Special No. 1) prepared by Ramtirtha Yogashram, Bombay 4 and Lo! within a few days Goddess Sleep favoured me abundantly. Besides, hair began to grow profusely. Today, I can say with pride, RAMTIRTHA BRAHMI OIL has proved much useful to me in every respect. As My constant sleeplessness has run away for good.
N. DUTT. NAYAK, Mangalore
Vice President: Canara Vessel Broker's Association.

LANGUAGE WAR IS ON IN ASSEMBLY

Treat English Kindly, Ayyangar Pleads

MEMBERS ASK: IF SCRIPT, WHY NOT NUMERALS IN NAGARI?

NEW DELHI, Sept. 12 (PTI).

THE Constituent Assembly today began consideration of the controversial language issue after President Rajendra Prasad had reminded members that if a particular proposition passed by a majority in the House did not meet with the approval of any considerable section of people, whether in North or South India, the implementation of the constitution would become "a most difficult problem".

Sleep Of The Just?

NEW DELHI, Sept. 12 (UPI): The Constituent Assembly Hall was converted into a "sleeping chamber" during the three-hour recess between its morning and afternoon sittings today, when some members stretched themselves full length on the seats and had sound sleep in that air-conditioned hall.

One member was found asleep even when the President had arrived. He was, however, pulled up by another member as the President rose to speak initiating the demate on the national language of India.

Mr. N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar moved the draft tabled in the name of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, himself and Mr. K. M. Munshi. This states in part that the official language of the Union shall be Hindi in the Devanagari script and the form of numerals to be used for the official purposes of the Union shall be the international form of Indian numerals.

However for a period of fifteen years, English shall continue to be used for all official purposes of the Union, for which it was being used at the commencement of the constitution. The President is authorised during this period to sanction the use of Devanagari numerals in addition to international numerals for any of the official purposes of the Union.

JUDGE OBJECTIVELY

Mr. Ayyangar appealed to the House to look at the problem from a purely objective standpoint and not to be carried away by mere sentiment or any kind of allegiance to revivalism of one kind or another. He felt that English would last in the form of bills and laws and their interpretations in courts for much longer than fifteen years, as Hindi lacked the requisite amount of precision.

Seth Govind Das, President of the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, pleaded the cause of Devanagari numerals and said that acceptance of the Devanagari script implied acceptance of Devanagari numerals also. He was glad that "ninetyfive percent" of the language question had been solved.

NO MANDATE

Mr. Naziruddin Ahmed said that the House had no right to decide the question of official language without a mandate from the people. He sponsored the claims of Bengali and Sanskrit for adoption as the official language.

Maulana Hafizur Rehman, Jamiat-ul-Ulema leader, said that it "baffled" him completely to find that the majority of the Congress members had accepted Hindi in he Devanagari script as the official language contrary to Mahatma Gandhi's ideas and the stand taken by the Congress itself for the last thirty years.

The debate will be resumed tomorrow.

The President of the Constituent Assembly, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, today exhorted members to remember that

(Continued on Page 7, Col. 1)

ACQUISITION OF PROPERTY

Assembly Adopts Article

NEW DELHI, Sept. 12 (P.T.I.): Satisfaction is expressed by most sections of the Constituent Assembly at the adoption of the Article relating to the compulsory acquisition of property and compensation.

The Article was the subject matter of prolonged controversies and views which appeared irreconcilable were tenaciously held by parties.

The compromise formula which was adopted by the House today was the culmination of continued efforts for over two months of the members of the Drafting Committee especially Mr. K. M. Munshi as well as the Premier of the United Provinces, Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant.

The bone of contention as reflected by the eleven-hour debate narrowed down to the issue of justiciability of the provisions of the Articles and the reference to the Provinces which had already sponsored bills on the abolition of zamindari.

Mr. Munshi who is also a co-author of a compromise draft on another equally controversial issue, namely, the national language of India, rounded off the two-day debate on property with one hour speech cheered by all sections. Mr. Munshi's reply to the question of justiciability and arguments for the introduction of the provisions obviously to cover the cases of zamindari legislations of United Provinces, Madras and Bihar enabled the House to accept the Articles by an overwhelming majority and a division was not challenged.

He argued that the House must take into account of the magnitude of the issue involved in the three zamindari bills affecting over 7 crores of peasants as against a few thousand zamindars. Otherwise, he warned, it would mean a "revolution and agrarian revolt". The compromise formula deliberately made an exception in those cases rendering them non-justiciable

(Details on Page 4)

Peep At Eve, B. C.

LONDON, Sept. 12 (UPI): A small fancy cosmetic pot, believed to have been used by Roman women nearly 2,000 years ago, has been discovered in a part of Southern England, in the course of archaeological investigations.

The pot has six "thumb print" decorations and on each one is a letter of the Latin word "svavis", meaning sweet or fragrant.

Heuss Is President

BONN, Sept. 12. (PTI-Reuter): Theodor Heuss, white-haired 67-year-old leader of the Free Democrats (Liberals), was elected first President of the new Germany today.

His victory came on a second ballot of 800 votes cast after a first

NIMITZ GETS BRIEFED AT U. N. HEADQUARTERS

Kaniz Ataullah, of Pakistan, points out her native country on a map of the world to Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Plebiscite Administrator for Jammu and Kashmir as Surgit Singh looks on. Kaniz and Surgit Singh belong to a group of 40 young men and women from 28 countries training for an 8-week period at U.N. Headquarters.

BLACK DEALS IN BULLION

Vice-President Resigns In Disgust

BOMBAY, Monday.

THE allegations that a group of interested speculators came into possession, unauthorisedly of the news that the Reserve Bank of India was selling bullion in large quantities, and used their knowledge for thir pecuniary advantage made by Mr. Regraj Gupta, the vice-President of the Bombay Bullion Association Ltd. in letters to the chairman of the association.

Mr. Gupta has resigned his Directorship of the Association as he feels that there is no prospect of his demand for an enquiry being conceded.

Letter dated 6th August, 1949 and addresser to the Chairman, the Bombay Bullion Asociation Ltd., Bombay:

The First Letter

In a letter dated August 6, Mr. Begray. Gupta writes to the chairman of the Bombay Bullion Association:

I have always differed from the view points of my c olleagues—members of the Board—and expressed many a time that incorporation of provisions in the Bye-Laws of the Bullion Association handicapping the

(Continued on Page 7, Col. 6)

Why Government Is Silent Over Jail Incident

BOMBAY, Monday.

There has been some criticism in a section of the press that the Government of Bombay has not issued any statement on the violent demonstration staged by Communist security prisoners at the Sabarmati Prison, Ahmedabad, last month and the consequent casualties (says the Director of Publicity in a note).

In this connection, it may be stated that the District Magistrate, Ahmedabad, issued an authoritative statement to the press soon after the demonstration. The Government has not issued any statement because the District Magistrate had already issued one and also because of the fact that a prosecution is soon to be launched against the riotous demonstrators. A statement issued some time after the incident, the Government feels, may be considered as likely to prejudice a fair trial.

Sumatra Jailbirds Fly

BATAVIA, Sept. 12 (P.T.I.-Reuter): Two hundred Indonesian prisoners made a mass gaolbreak from Siantar prison, Sumatra, last night, Dutch authorities announced today. The Dutch said the escape had been "well prepared".

Only seven men had been recaptured at late hour today. An immediate investigation was ordered.

Arrests Of R S S Men

POONA, Sept. 12 (P.T.I.): Mr Morarji Desai, Bombay's Home Minister told the Bombay Legislative Assembly today that 10,256 R.S.S. workers were arrested in the province during the R.S.S. movement. of these 4,571 were students, he added.

Mr. Desai stated that of the arrested workers, 9,781 were convicted and 25? discharged on tendering apology and giving an undertaking.

None of the convicted workers were

WAS MAYOR WRONG TO HAVE ELECTIONEERED?

Corporation Carries Motion Against Asok Mehta

BOMBAY, Monday.

SALLIES, repartees and interruptions of various kinds punctuated a stormy debate in the Bombay Municipal Corporation on a Congress-sponsored, no-confidence motion against Mr. Asoka Mehta, well-known Corporator and Socialist leader, today. After a two-hour discussion the motion was carried by a majority of 64 against 24, the Communist and the Scheduled Caste members of the House abstaining from voting.

Despite the subject matter being of a personal nature, the debate was on a high level. Piquant situations, however, arose off and on, with the turbulent elements in both Congress and Opposition groups hurling allegations at each other; but the tactful handling by the Mayor prevented what would otherwise have developed into an ugly situation.

An interesting feature was that as many as three points of order were raised by the Opposition to prevent discussion of the motion. Long extracts from bulky volumes were read out by members, in support of and against the motion. The Mayor overruled all the points of order.o

The motion against Mr. Mehta as moved by Mr. Dahyabhai Patel leader

Salt Advisers Confer

NEW DELHI, Sept. 12 (PTI).—The Advisory Committee on Salt, which was formed recently to advise Government on measures to be adopted for promoting and developing the salt industry on rational lines, met today under the chairmanship of Mr. R. K. Sidhwa, member of the Constituent Assembly.

3 Dead In Mob Fury

AJMER, Sept. 12 (PTI).—Three persons were killed and 12 injured when a crowd consisting mostly of refugees attacked persons and looted shops in Beawar, 30 miles from here, yesterday.

Curfew was immediately imposed, which continued today.

The cause of the demonstrations

DR. ROY'S TALKS CONCLUDE

Elections Likely In February

NEW DELHI, Sept. 12 (UPI).—Dr. B. C. Roy, Premier of West Bengal, has concluded his discussion with Prime Minister Pandit Nehru, as well as with members of the Congress High Command relating to the West Bengal situation.

Dr. Roy had an hour's discussion with Pandit Nehru once again this morning, as the result whereof it is now possible to indicate the final decisions arrived at.

It is learnt that in the context of the clear and definite decision of the West Bengal Legislature Congress Party, the Congress High Command feel that a new Ministry replacing the existing one is not called for. Accordingly, it would be left to the discretion of the Premier to expand his present Cabinet.

As regards putting off the proposed general elections, it is gather that the Congress High Command adhere to their former decision to give the electors of West Bengal the chance to set up a new Legislature as early as possible through general elections.

HARVESTING

In this connection, U.P.I. gathers from well-informed sources that Dr. Roy has pointed out that it would be extremely difficult to hold the proposed general elections, it is gathered that the December and January next, which synchronise with the "harvesting season" in West Bengal and would as such prevent a very large percentage of electors from participating in the election.

Accordingly, the chances are that the general elections may not take place earlier than February next. But then, the question of the annual budget session which generally commences towards the end of February every year, may prove another hurdle in the implementation of the decision about general elections.

MORARJI SAYS SOCIALISTS HAVE LEAN CHANCE TO GRAB POWER

POONA, Sept. 12. (PTI)

MR. MORARJI DESAI, Home Minister of Bombay, said in the Bombay Legislative Assembly today: "I do not believe there is even 25 per cent possibility of the province having a Socialist Ministry in 1955."

The occasion was provided during discussion on a bill to abolish Mehewassi tenure in the district of Panch Mahal. The rights and privileges of Mehewasdars, governed by agreements between them and Government, expire on July 31, 1955. The Bill provides for abolition of the tenure, sanctioning a certain compensation to Mehewasdars.

The Thakore Saheb of Kerwada, representing Gujarat Sardars and inamdars pleaded for higher compensation than stipulated in the bill.

Mr. Yusuf Meherally, intervening, advised the Thakore Saheb to accept whatever compensation that was provided for while "the going is good". "Who knows whether the present Government will be in power in 1955? Mr. Meherally asked. "And if the socialists come into power there will be no question of compensation nor revenue tribunals to decide it" he added.

cialist member has given a foretaste of what is in store if he comes into power. But I do not believe there is even 25 per cent possibility of the province having a Socialist Ministry in 1955."

BILLS PASSED

The Assembly today passed a bill which seeks to put an end to the 466-year-old Maleki tenure prevailing in 27 villages of the Kaira district.

The House also approved of another land tenure legislation for the abolition of the Mehwassi tenure prevailing in 21 villages of the Panch Mahal district. Provision for compensation has been made in both these measures.

Before adjourning for the day, the Assembly took up for discussion a Bill moved by Mr. Morarji Desai seeking to abolish the Talukdari tenure obtaining in the four districts of Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach and Panchmahals of Gujerat.

MOVE TO RESTART SHOLAPUR MILLS

5-Man Investigation Body Appointed

BOMBAY, Monday.

THE Special Committee for Unemployment set up by the Provincial Labour Advisory Board met at the Secretariat on Saturday, September 10, with the Minister for Labour, Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, in the chair. Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee, Minister for Industry and Supply, Government of India, the Textile Commissioner, Bombay, and a few more invitees were also present during part of the discussion.

This was the second meeting of the Committee since its inception.

The meeting reviewed the latest position of closures in the textile industry in general and the situation created by the closure of the Sholapur Mills in particular. Regarding the latter, the Committee recommended the immediate appointment of a five-man Committee of technical experts, with Mr. S. H. Gidwani as Chairman, to visit the Sholapur Mills and ascertain the state of the existing machinery with a view to suggesting measures to be taken to restart the Mills at the earliest possible date. The Committee also tendered the advice that in the interest of production and employment of labour, the Government should immediately consider the desirability of assuming additional powers to deal with closure or threatened closure of any industrial unit which is inherently sound but has had to close down due to mismanagement or for other extraneous reasons.

NORMAL WORKING HOPED

In regard to the closures of threatened closures of other mills, particularly in Ahmedabad, the Committee hoped that in view of the latest measures announced by the Government of India for relaxing the production and distribution control to facilitate disposal of accumulated stocks of cloth, the mills which had either closed down one or more shifts or given notices for such closures would be enabled to dispose of sufficient stocks and resume normal working in the near future.

The Committee, however, recommended the appointment of a Sub-Committee, with the Secretary to Government, Labour Department, as Chairman, and one representative each of the Millowners' Association and Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad, to examine individual cases of closures of textile mills in Ahmedabad and sugrest appropriate measures to restart the mills without any avoidable delay.

2,000 Will Be Idle

BARODA, Sept. 12 (UPI): The Kajratna Naranbhai Keshobhai Cloth Mill of Petlad has served its workers with a notice that the mill will stop running from October 7. It is learnt that about 2,000 workers will be thrown out of employment.

I N A Men Say Yes

CALCUTTA, Sept. 12 (PTI): I.N.A. personnel of West Bengal have accepted the invitation of Mr Serat Chandra Bose to join the Leftist Consocidation Conference to be held in Nagpur on September 24 and 25. The decision was taken at a convention yesterday.

No More Loans For DPs

NEW DELHI, Sept. 12 (P.T.I.): The Rehabilitation Finance Administration has decided to close for the time being lists of applications for loans from displaced persons, it was officially announced here,

THE POUND HEAVES A SIGH

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (PTI-Reuter).

THE Finance Ministers of the United States, Britain and Canada today announced agreement on measures to save Britain's dollar shortage by 1952.

The three powers announced a ten-points programme for dealing with Britain's immediate dollar crisis.

In the communique the Ministers announced that there was a prospect of reaching a "satisfactory equilibrium beween the sterling and dollar areas" by 1952.

The ten points as announced in the 2,500 word 'communique' are: (1) OVERSEAS INVESTMENTS — all three countries will try to stimulate investments of American private capi-

(Continued on Page 7, Col. 6)

Sir Stafford Cripps, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, said today at a press conference that tripartite sterling-dollar talks had brought Britain's reserve position into manageable condition.

He said he meant by that that there would be an end to the dangerous drain on Britain's gold and dollar reserves.

Sir Stafford said that he was not contemplating any further cuts in Britain's import programme as a result of the talks.

Freedom Without Bread

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 12 (PTI-Reuter): Indian Socialist leader Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia said in an interview with the newspaper 'Politiken' published here today that India's present great problem was "that of using her freedom properly".

"In my eyes freedom has no meaning unless it also means more bread, more butter and better housing," he declared.

UNCIP CHIEFS TALK WITH BAJPAI

NEW DELHI, Sept. 12 (P.T.I.): Mr. Robert Macatee, Chairman and Mr. Carlos Leguizamon, Vice-Chairman of the United Nations Kashmir Commission, who arrived here from Srinagar today, met Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai, Secretary-General, External Affairs Ministry, in the afternoon.

An earlier Srinagar report stated that their mission was to seek clarifications in the Government of India's reply to the Commission's arbitration proposal of August 30.

STATE TROOPS IN KASHMIR

Control Taken Over By Indian Army

SRINAGAR, Sept. 12 (UPI).—The entire control of the State Army in Kashmir, it is learnt, has been taken over by the Indian Army from September 1, 1949, and all expenses for maintaining State troops would be met by the Indian Government.

The control of the National Militia in the State which was raised after the Pakistani raids in Kashmir, has reverted to the State Government who will also meet all expenses in maintaining this force.

Woman Killed In House Collapse

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Sept. 12: One woman was killed outright and two children sustained injuries on account of the collapse of a house in Sukkur, four days ago. Owing to the recent heavy rains, the building was declared dangerous but still one family continued to live in it because of acute housing

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD

PLUS advt.-tax @ one anna per rupee

MINIMUM RS. 1/8/-

To be paid in advance

MATRIMONIAL

Wanted a beautiful educated Muslim girl for a Sunni bachelor of 22 years, drawing above Rs. 200 in U.P. Government Service. Apply Box No. 1132 "Bombay Chronicle".

SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted—A Lady Doctor, L.M.P., or L.C.P.S., with at least three years experience for a hospital of a large industrial concern in Hyderabad State (Deccan). Starting salary I.G. Rs. 200/- P.M. and after six months' satisfactory probation the candidate will be confirmed on I. G., Rs. 250/- P. M. Dearness allowance as per existing rules and free unfurnished quarters fitted with electricity and water will be provided. Apply with copies of testimonials and particulars of experience to: The Manager, Associated Cement Cos., Ltd., Shahabad Cement Works, Shahabad (Deccan), G. I. P. Railway.

5711

Wanted ladies and gentlemen on Rs. 100 to sell and secure advertisements in spare hours for English Monthly Magazine "Marriage Gazette", 16 D Connaught Place, New Delhi. 1106

Wanted an experienced Lady Secretary of middle age with no encumbrance or ties better if a Stenographer for touring purposes, Headquarter Bombay, free board and lodge plus one hundred per month. Apply with full particulars to P. O. Box No. 5702 "Bombay Chronicle".

5702

ACCOMMODATION AVAILABLE

Separate, Single, Airy Room for Modern Hindu Couple and also two seats in Common Room. Central Locality. Apply:— Box No. 1112 "Bombay Chronicle".

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Admissions—Davar's College of Commerce—Enrol immediately for special classes now started for Professional Diplomas of Company Secretaries, Bank Officers, Accountants and General Commerce or suitable combination for personal or postal education. Call or write for Prospectus 51, Esplanade Road.

1123

Get Medical Diplomas at home:— Ayurvedic, Homoeopathic, Unani. Prospectus Free. Old Indian Medical College, Barnala, (Patiala).

1060

Homoeopathy—Best Correspond- ence Course. For prospectus apply Grace Medical Mission. Mavelikara Travancore.

MEDICAL ADLET

Shri Chitrakot Asthma Relieving Herb. The most powerful, herb and world's renowned Herb cures Asthma radically by using once on "Ashwin Sharad Purnima (Full Moon Day) 7-10-49. Correspond at once in English or Hindi: Swami Sachchidanand, Swarg Ashram, Pilikoth, Chitrakot, U.P. 1136

Ansuiya Hills Herb— A most powerful and well renowned Asthma extra-ordinary herb for more than 150 years, founded by a Sidha Mahatma, to be taken on full moon night 6-10-49 which completely relieves. Correspondence in English: Mahatma S. K. Dass. P. O. Chitrakot, (Banda). 113

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

WANTED a DIVER with diving dress and two linemen. He should possess a hammer, chisel and drill for cutting and blasting rock under water. A man with ignition apparatus for electric detonators would be preferred.

ASSISTANT ENGINEER,
GARHWAL.

5734

SEALED TENDERS

WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE CHIEF ENGINEER, M. & S. M. RAILWAY, MADRAS,

for the "CONSTRUCTION OF TIFFIN ROOMS" FOR WORKSHOPS AT HUBLI" upto 12 hours on MONDAY, the 10th October, 1949.

Tender forms and other documents can be had from the Chief Engineer, on application on payment of Rupees TEN PER SET in CASH WHICH WILL NOT BE REFUNDED.

Earnest money of Rs. 2,000/- is to be paid in advance to the Financial Adviser and Chief Accounts Officer, M. & S. M. Railway, Madras-3.

The total approximate value of work is Rs. 1,10,000/-.

5742

HUMBLE VENTURE

I FOUNDED the Canchipur Poly-technic School in the year 1938. But during the period of ten years I could not raise her to the desired standard. But the time requires her earlier improvement with adequate fund.

Now as my last recourse I approached the generous citizens of Bombay specially with the humble request that they will please spare a few minutes from their busy hours to go through this appeal with the hope of getting sympathetic consideration and benevolent action, if it pleases them.

Though I am not a known and experienced practitioner, my plan for raising subscription is that every ailing brother or sister of Bombay will please furnish me with detailed history of his or her ailment in English thereby I may send the medicine for the same free of cost and charge which will be congratulated with any amount as he or she pleases as a generous contribution towards this poorly-fed institution ONLY WHEN my prescription does good or renders relief.

In the last I fervently hope that my humble appeal will be appreciated for the fulfilment of this long-cherished enterprise to the cause of the public.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd/-) A. C. SINGH,
Secretary,
Canchipur Poly-technic School,
Po. Imphal, (Assam).

1135

EASTERN PUNJAB RAILWAY HEADQUARTERS OFFICE.

Tender No. 50/A/202S/4.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for:—

Solid joint 11" (Buttend) to IRS(S) Drg. No. SA-6050 eq. 2600 Nos.

1. Drawing can be had on payment from the Chief Controller of Standardization, Central Standards Office for Railways, New Delhi.
2. Rates should be inclusive of packing charges and Sales tax where applicable.
3. Delivery earliest possible f.o.r. station of despatch.
4. Tenderers will use their own raw material and quota certificate will be issued for replenishment if so desired by the tenderer.
5. Tenderers are required to deposit a sum of Rs. 200/-/-, as earnest money with the Chief Cashier & Paymaster, E. P Railway, Delhi, whose receipt should be attached to the quotation. The successful tenderer will be required to deposit 5 per cent. of the value of the order as security and earnest money deposited will be counted towards security deposit if so desired by the tenderer.
6. Inspection at destination.
7. Quotations giving full particulars of the offer in sealed envelopes superscribed with above tender No. and words "Solid Joint" should be submitted in tenderers own form to reach the undersigned by 10-10-1949.

CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER (Stores).

5731

NOTICE

TENDERS are invited on or before 26th September, 1949, 2 P.M. from owners of lorries and transport contractors, for the work of transporting by road Government foodgrains, etc., within the Thana and Kolaba Districts and between these Districts to Bombay City and Ratnagiri District. Tender forms and other particulars can be obtained from the undersigned who is not bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

G. L. SHETH.
Grain Purchase Officer
Thana, Kolaba and B.S.D.

Office of the Grain Purchase Officer,
6-A, Cooperage, Japanese Gymkhana Compound,
Bombay No. 1.
September 13, 1949.

5735

NOTICE

Mr. M. S. CHALLA of Corner View, 680, Parsi Colony, Dadar, Bombay, informs ALL that anyone, having or intending to have against him, a Claim, a Court's Summon, Order, or Decree, SHALL take action, or give intimation for same to him upto, 20th September, 1949 by Regd. A/D Post. Any action taken subsequently will be deemed to be due to foul play.

N.B.—No communication is genuine unless fully confirmed by Mr. CHALLA in his own handwriting.

M. S. CHALLA

12-9-49.

(1134)

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY

TENDER NOTICE.

THE CHIEF TRAFFIC MANAGER, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Bombay, invites tenders upto 11-30 A.M. on 30th September 1949, for printing and supplying 1000 copies each of:

(1) General and Subsidiary Rules, Parts I and II.

(2) Traffic Manual.

Tender Forms can be obtained personally from his Office on any working day, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M., on payment of Rs. 2 per copy (not refundable).

5737

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

BY ORDER of the Municipal Commissioner, separate tenders are invited, by the Special Engineer, for "the supply and installation of Electric passenger lift at the Municipal Head Office Building and at K. E. M. Hospital, Parel". Tenders will be received at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay, on Wednesday the 26th October 1949, not later than 1 p.m. (B.T.)

Forms of tender, specification etc., will be issued by the Mechanical Engineer, at his office, at the Municipal Workshops Foras Road, Bombay, to any one on payment of Rs. 5|- for each tender form.

The Mechanical Engineer, will on application give any further information that may be required.

Municipal Offices,
Fort, Bombay, 1.

(5728)

BOMBAY PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

APPLICATIONS are invited BEFORE 18-10-1949 from persons domiciled in the Bombay Province and from displaced non-Muslims from Pakistan for the post of ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER OF LABOUR (TECHNICAL). PAY:—Rs. 440-920 PLUS dearness allowance admissible under the rules. QUALIFICATIONS:—(1) A degree in Mechanical and/or Electrical Engineering and (2) practical experience in industry, trades and crafts. AGE:—Not more than 30 years on 1-1-1950 relaxable in suitable cases. Application forms supplied on receipt of a large addressed envelope with four annas postage stamps and a CROSSED Indian Postal Order for Re. 1/- payable to the "Secretary, Bombay Public Service Commission, Bombay No. 1", who will supply full details on request. Persons registered with the Employment Exchanges can obtain the form on application IN PERSON at the Exchange Office.

(5727)

LEGAL NOTICES

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY INFORMED that the partnership firm carried on in the name of the India Printing Mills, having been dissolved by mutual consent as from 24th August, 1949 our client Mr. B. C. Parikh had, on 25th August 1949, purchased from the said Mills its goodwill with machinery stores colours chemicals etc. and that there-after our client is carrying on business of Dyeing and Printing in the name and style of the New India Printing Mills in the same Mathuradas Mills compound at Lower Parel, Bombay No. 13 as the sole proprietor thereof.

Dated this 10th day of September, 1949.

MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS.
Attorneys for B. C. Parikh, the Sole Proprietor of the New India Printing Mills.

5732

AUCTION SALES

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS

Messrs. GANDHI & Co. will, under instructions from G. I. P. Rly. and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Indian Railways Act IX of 1890, sell by Public Auction on 27/28-9-49 at 11 A.M. at G. I. P. Ry. Wadi Bunder, Unclaimed Goods Office, unclaimed goods including:—Sugar Sweeping, Bags of G. N. Seeds, Cotton Seeds, Castor Seed, Bidi Leaves, Slates, Catachue, H. H. Effect Cycle Parts, Elec. Goods, Machinery parts, gas cylinders, barrels etc. Terms—50 per cent cash deposit, and delivery to be taken on or before 7-10-49.

GANDHI & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLEARED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1879 and as from time to time amended under instructions from the Manager Bombay Port Trust Docks MENESSE & Co. will sell by public auction, THURSDAY, the 15th Sept. 1949 at 2 P.M. (S. T.) Mazgam Frere Basin uncleared Warehouse.

2772 drums Bleaching powder, 321 drums caustic soda, 9 drums coal pitch, 1 drum D. compound.

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PAKISTAN NEWSLETTER

BID TO BRING UP CLOTH PRICES

Facts Behind Boycott

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

KARACHI, (By Air Mail).

AS the days roll by, 'real facts' are coming to light with regard to the drive launched by the Karachi Textile Importers and Wholesale Cloth Merchants Association for the boycott of Indian Cloth and Yarn in Pakistan.

Commenting on the move of the Cloth Dealers who recently organised a 'bon-fire' of the Indian cloth and yarn in observance of the 'Boycott Day' and who have been carrying on vigorous propaganda in support of their move all over the Dominion, the leading and oldest local Sindhi Muslim Daily newspaper 'Alwahid' in its editorial says:

"The Pakistan importers of Indian coth are making a pretence of India's enmity towards the people of Pakistan to ensure and enforce boycott of Indian Cloth. Pakistan imports a variety of goods from India, then why has Indian cloth olane been singled out for the boycott?. We are of the opunion that this step is prompted by mean and selfish motives on the part of cloth-importers who are out to harm and exploit the public of Pakistan"

"During the past two years, the cloth merchants who have migrated to Pakistan from Bombay and Delhi, have made fabulous profits through the sale, at unreasonably high prices, of Indian cloth. Blinded by the lust for more and still more money, these people have imported huge stocks of cloth which they now find themselves unable to dispose off at a profitable price.

"The recent reduction in the duty on imported cloth, has tended further to reduce its price. On the other hand, control on Indian cloth has been removed. In the circumstances, if a free flow of Indian cloth is allowed unchecked, the prices of cloth will go down still further and the cloth merchants, who have sucked the blood of the Pakistan public for the last two years, will suffer serious and heavy losses.

"Accordingly, it is to escape these heavy losses that the pretence of boycott of Indian cloth is being staged and enacted. In this way, they want to stop further imports and reap rich profits through the sale of their accumulated stocks of Indian as well as foreign cloth".

KHUHRO AGAIN

Mr. M. A. Khuhro, the versatile leader of Sind, is once again in the limelight. He is trying to stage a comeback on the political horizon of the province through an open challenge to the Pakistan authorities and the League bosses.

The sessions of the Sind Provincial Muslim League held here during the last week was much critical of the actions of the Pakistan Government as also the parent League for debarring Mr. Khuhro from public life and holding any office for a period of three years. While acclaiming Mr. Khuhro as their accredited leader, the Sindhi Muslims, demanded that the order debarring him from holding office must be withdrawn immediately so that Mr. Khuhro once again can be at the helm of affairs of the province and guide it to its proper destiny.

Strange as it may seem, Mr. Khuhro, who claims to be the leader of the down-trodden and oppressed, masses today appears to have aligned himself with the zamindari and other vested interests of the province who constitute a majority of members in the Sind Legislative Assembly. On account of the present Sind Ministry's policy of abolition of jagirdari and zamindari systems from the province, Mr Khuhro who is a very big zamindar of Upper Sind can ill afford to lose the lands which are the main source of his income.

HINDU PROPERTIES

Local authorities have now started officially allotting to the Muslim refugees, factories, industrial concerns, cinemas etc. originally belonging to the Hindus.

The Rehabilitation Commissioner has, through an advertisemnt in the press, invited applications for the allotment of the first batch of 23 factories etc. situated in various parts of Sind for a period of five years. The allotments are to be made by the Special Rehabilitation Board appointed for the purpose.

These 23 concerns include 4 Cinemas, 12 Rice and Flour Mills, 3 Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories, 1 Electric Power House, 1 Oil Mill, 1 Ice Factory and 1 Hume Pipe Manufacturing Company.

In Karachi city alone, as many as 50 business concerns including cinemas and factories have up till now been taken over by the Custodian of Evacuee Properties. Besides, notices to take over their concerns have been issued to a number of firms on the pretext that they desired to dispose of their properties in order to migrate to India.

The Administrator of Karachi is reported to have decided to auction these concerns and allot them to the highest bidders in order to obtain highest bids. Refugee leaders, however, have strongly protested against such a move and have demanded that these concerns be alloted to poor refugees only for no consideration.

The Deputy Custodian of Sukkur and Hyderabad (Sind) also seem to be very active and have by now taken over a number of concerns, factories, houses, cinemas etc., declaring them as evacuee properties although Hindu owners of most of these continue to remain in Pakistan.

PRISON PRESS

A Prison Press is proposed to be established in the Karachi District Prison to meet the ever-increasing deman for printed stationary from various departments of the Pakistan Government.

In undivided India, arrangements were made in the Yerawada Prison, Poona, for the printing and supply of most of the standard forms. This enabled the Government to take advantage of the cheap jail labour and at the same time it helped the convicts to learn a trade for earning their livelihood after their release.

Local Government press, though working night shifts by engaging extra hands, has found it impossible to meet the demand for printed forms which run into lakhs every month and hence this proposal for setting up a Prison Press for Pakistan.

OFFICER TRIPS ON COBBLES & COILS

Prosecution Fails

BOMBAY, Monday.

"It is very depressing to note that an officer of the rank who is entrusted with the work of finding out any breach of the Iron and Steel Control Order does not know the difference between a bar and a rod and between a cobble and a scrap", observed Mr. J. M. Barot, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Court while acquiting Jadhakumar Liladhar Namthia, an advertisement consultant who was charged with a breach of the Iron and Steel (Scrab) Control Order.

Namthia was arrested by the Police on September 6, 1947 on a charge of buying 14-1/2 tons of cobbles at Rs. 23 per c.w.t. as against the control price of Rs. 16. The accused pleaded "not guilty".

CONFLICTING EVIDENCE

Though the facts of the case were not in dispute, the Magistrate remarked "there is a conflicting evidence on what is called a wire, a rod and a bar, and the prosecution witnesses have not been able to throw any light on this question."

Mr. Barot observed that the evidence of Inspector Pradumna M. Mehta was not at all helpful to determine what the material in question was like. The evidence of Mr. Pastakia, Regional Deputy Iron and Steel Controller, the Magistrate remarked was not only unhelpful but destructive. According to him, cobbles were defective materials of iron and steel and scrap was a general term which included all such defective materials. In order to find out what was a defective material, the test was the description of the materials given in the invoice by the manufacturers. On a surface or a visual examination, the material might not appear to be defective at all and yet it might be described so by the manufacturers.

Giving the benefit of doubt to the accused the Magistrate said that the experts evidence was not definitive as to the category in which cobbles fell. If it did not fall under the category of scraps the price at which the material was sold to the accused was within the control price. The accused was acquitted by the Magistrate.

Mr. K. R. Vaidya, appeared for the prosecution while Mr. Hathi for the accused.

High Court Sets Aside Sanction To Prosecute

(Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Bhagwati)

Vasanji Khimjee ..... Appellant
.... .. (Plaintiff)

Vs.

Fakil Mahomed Laljee Sajan and another .... Respondent (Defen- .. ..dants)

Their Lordships allowed an appeal from an order of Mr. Justice Desai granting sanction to prosecute the plaintuff for forgery and fabrication of false evidence on a motion by the defendants.

The plaintiff had filed this suit to recover Rs. 1,92,528 alleged to have been deposited by him with the defendants' firm whose books of account had been destroyed in the explosion of April 1944. Shortly prior to the hearing of the suit, the plaintiff had intimated to the defendants that he would rely on certain "yadis" (memoranda) made by him on loose sheets of paper when he had inspected the defendants' books of account. The defendants subsequently discovered some of their books of account in a severely damaged condition. When these were inspected in Court it was found that the plaintuff had not given credit in the "yadis" for certain items against which he had signed in the defendants' account books. For this the trial judge had, on the defendants' application, sanctioned the prosecution of the plaintiff.

Setting aside the order of the trial judge, their Lordships observed that though the plaintiff had been cross-examined at length before the trial judge, not a single question had been asked which would give him an opportunity to explain the "yadis". In their Lordships' opinion the delay by the defendants in bringing on the motion for sanction to a hearing was with a view to bring pressure on the plaintiff with regard to another suit then pending between them.

In their Lordships' opinion no prosecution should be sanctioned which do not serve the interests of justice but was intended to secure private ends. Moreover, the explanation now given by the plaintiff that the "yadi" did not purport to be a copy of all the items, did not appear to their Lordships to be far-fetched. Their Lordships, therefore, set aside the order of the trial judge and directed, that the complaint filed by the Prothonotary of the High Court pursuant to that order, be withdrawn.

Sir Jamshedji Kanga and Mr. R. J. Kolah instructed by M/s Amarchand and Mangaldas appeared for the appellant.

The Acting Advocate-General Mr. M. P. Amin and Mr. N. A. Mody instructed by S. A. Noorani and Co. appeared for the respondents.

GOLD CONCEALED IN CHARCOAL BAGS

Customs Find

BOMBAY, Monday.

Three hundred and thirty "tolas" of gold, valued at Rs. 40,000, was seized by the Preventive Department of the Bombay Customs from innocent-looking charcoal bags which arrived in the city by a steamer during the week-end.

When the S. S. "Dumra" a B.I.S.N. Persian Gulf liner berthed in Bombay, Customs officials discovered the gold cleverly concealed in the fuel by two Arabs who are alleged to have smuggled it from the Middle East.

PUT YOUR SHOULDERS TO THE WHEEL

Kher's Call To Youth: Go To Villages & Grow More Food

BOMBAY, Monday.

THE Premier of Bombay, Mr. B. G. Kher has appealed to the youth of the province to contribute their mite to the Grow More Food Campaign by actual physical work in the villages. This, the Premier says, will not only enable them to study conditions first hand but also make them realise the dignity of labour.

The Premier says:

The Government of Bombay has decided to harness the voluntary effort of persons from the cities and towns for furthering the Grow More Food Campaign. I consider this to be an excellent opportunity for all young men and women irrespective of their political or other ideologies, to bend their energies to this most urgent task before the country.

Besides obtaining the satisfaction of having contributed to the country's effort to produce more food by doing actual physical work, they will also come in direct contact with conditions in the villages which enable them to offer to Government and to the executive officers more constructive suggestions for improving the present Grow More Food schemes. This will in addition enable volunteers to realise the dignity of labour, bring them in contact with the people of the land and also improve their health. Besides it is only reasonable to expect that the urban population also should contribute their spare time to the production of food in the villages on which they subsist.

The Hon'ble Minister for Agriculture has, in his apoeal, outlined the procedure for the offering of voluntary aid by persons in the urban area and doubtless they will be able to obtain further particulars from the Collectors and Mamlatdars The call is urgent and I hope no time will be lost in registering for voluntray service for this useful work.

JAINS AND TEMPLE ENTRY ACT

A Rejoinder

Replying to the Government press note regarding the application of the Temple Entry Act to Jains, Mr. Ratanchand Hirachand says:—

"As regards the Harijan Entry into Jain Temple, it is against the wishes of the Jains for the simple reason that an animal killer and a meat eater cannot touch an image. Mere wording of the Act such as "in the same manner and to the same extent" is not enough, if some Harijan persists in touching the image and even offering fish or sacrificing an animal as other Hindus do in some of the Hindu Temples. Therefore, there ought to be clear provision in the Act preventing such impious Act, and also to prevent forcible entry into any temple.

The Government Press Note has omitted the fact that there was strong agitation and protest against this Act and amendents; the last amendment was passed very quickly last year and the Jains were not given sufficient intimation in advance. It is undemocratic and unnecessary to allow Harijans to enter private house temples. The Jains kept quiet for the last ten years as there was no attempt to enter the temple evept recently by force. That does not mean that the Jains had approved of it.

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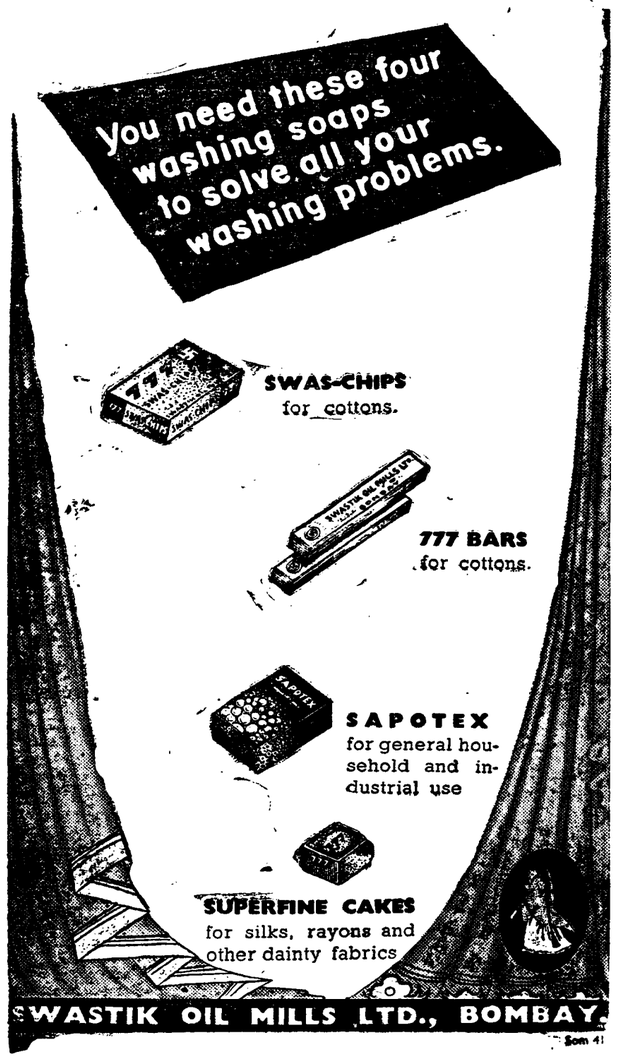
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Parsi: Farvardin 11, 1319.
Sunrise: 6-26 a.m. Sunset: 6-43 p.m.
Hightide: 02-56, 14-30
Lowtide: 08-27, 20-50.

Today's Engagements

UNITED KONKANI LITERARY SOCIETY: Meeting to organise the Society at Wilson College, at 5-30.

GATHA SOCIETY: Dastur Framroze Bode will speak at Cama Oriental Hall, at 6 p.m., on Gatha Ushtavaiti Yasna

ROTARY CLUB: Mr. G. V. Mavlankar on "Planning and Progress of Gujarat University. at 1-45. at Green's.

COMMERCE GRADUATES' ASSOCIATION: Mr. S. K. Patil will speak on "India and the World Map" at Green's, at 6-15.

SARVODAYA KALA PATHAK: Programmes and Tamashas at Peru Chawl, Lal Baug, 9 p.m.

BHARATIYA VIDYA BHAVAN: The Sangit Siksha Pith will observe 13th anniversary of late V. N. Bhatkhande on 13th 14th. 15th. 16th and 17th.

Two-Hour Token Strike In Docks

BOMBAY, Monday.

Over five thousan dock workers staged a two hour token strike this morning protesting against the attitude of the Captain Superintendent of the Dockyard towards the H.M.I. Naval Dockyard Workers Union.

The token strike was called by the Union to demand the recognition of the Managing Committee of the Union by the Dock authorities and to press forward certain demands put forth by the Union.

TODAY'S RADIO

TUESDAY, September 13.

BOMBAY—A

7-30 a.m. Suman Banawalikar, (Abhang); 7-40 Aj Ka Karyakram; 7-45 A. Hameed Khan (Been); 8-0 News E.; 8-15 News H.; 8-30 Master Qasambhai (G. Geeto); 8-35 News G; 12-45 p.m. Musical Interlude; 12-50 Master Qasambhai (G.Geeto), 1-0 News G; 1-10 As in Bombay B; 1-30 News E.; 1-40 Boston Symp. 4-20 School Broadcast; 5-0 Suman Banawalikar (Bhavgeet and Bhajan); 5-15 A. Hameed Khan (Been); 5-30 As in Bombay B; 6-0 News E.; 6-10 News H.; 6-20 Azambai (Puria Dhanashri); 7-0 Topic of Day; 7-10 Local An.; 7-15 S. K. Abhyankar (Chhayanat); 7-45 Instrumental Duet (Gat Khamaj); 8-0 Master Qasambhai (Guj Geet); 8-15 News G.; 8-30 As in Bombay B; 9-0 News E.; 9-15 News H.; 9-30 As in Bombay B; 10-0 There's something in Air; 10-30 Pilloo Umrigar Soprano; 10-45 Wiener Boheme Orch.

BOMBAY—B

7-30 a.m. As in Bombay A; 7-45 News K.; 8-0 Azambai; 8-30 News M.; 8-45 Abdus Salaam Thumri; 12-45 p.m. As in Bombay A; 12-50 News M.; 1-0 Abdus Salaam (Ghazal Ghalib); 1-10 Mishra Sangeet (Bhajan); 1-40 News H.; 1-50 Variety programme G.; 4-20 As in Bombay A; 5-30 Children's programme H., U., and H.; 6-0 Ramakant Bhokekar (Bhavgeeton); 6-15 Calling Rural Listeners; 7-15 As in Bombay A 7-30 Commercial News; 7-45 News K.; 8-0 News M.; 8-15 Ramakant Bhokekar (Bhavgeet); 8-30 Book review M. by A. G. Mangrulkar. 8-45 A. Hameed Khan (Been); 9-0 Abdus Salaam (Ghazalen); 9-15 Suman Banawalikar (Bhavgeet and Abhang); 9-30 Swar Mudrika; 9-45 Food for all Talk by A. L. Dias; 10-0 Prashnamala Brains Trust M.; 10-30 Azambai (Sujghrai).

BARODA.

7-30 a.m. Sarangi by Ramzankhan Qutubali; 7-40 As in Ahmedabad; 8-0 News E.; 8-15 Music Lesson; 8-45 News G.; 5-30 p.m. Songs from Screen: 6-0 News E.; 6-10 Malati S. Deshmukh (Violin par Purvi); 6-25 Amritlal M. Bhatt (Modern Gujarati Songs); 6-35 Gramjano Mate; 7-0 Garabi Geeto; 7-15 Malati S. Deshmukh (Violin par Tilang); 7-30 Amritlal M. Bhatt (Modern Gujarati Songs); 7-45 Gujaratni Nadio; 8-0 Sant Jana Bai; 8-10 Local; 8-15 News G.; 8-30 As in Ahmedabad; 9-0 News E.; 9-15 "Shubh Mangal" Play in Marathi; Written by Vijay Nene; 9-45 Zankar.

KEEN CONTEST IN CIVIC BY-ELECTIONS

First Round Begins Today

BOMBAY, Monday.

FINISHING touches were being given late on Monday night to the arrangements which the Bombay Municipality has made for the bye-elections to two seats in the Corporation, fallen vacant. The seats pertain to the Sewri and Lovegrove Wards.

Tomorrow's polling will end the vigorous electioneering campaign which has been carried on for many days in the past, by the Congress Party, the Socialists, the Scheduled Castes' Federation and the Communists, on behalf of their respective parties.

The total number of voters in these two wards is 51,000 of whom 19,746 are from Sewri Ward and 31,288 are from Lovegrove.

FOR FUTURE OF SEAT

The two vacancies have been created by the forfeiture of seats held by the Communist members Mr. R. K. Bogale (Sewree) and Mr. S. S. Mirajkar (Lovegrove) who are under detention under the Public Security Measures' Act.

The candidates for Sewri are, Mr. G. G. Karhad Mr. S. G. Chalke (Congress); Mr. P. K. Atre and Mr. N. G. Pathak (Socialist); Mr. K. T. Manchekar (Communist). The three principal contestants are Mr. Karhad, Mr. Atre and Mr. Manchekar. The other two are said to be stand bys.

The contestants for the Lovegrove vacancy are, Mr. G. M. Bhonsle, Mr. D. K. Kshirsagsar (Congress); Mr. V. A. Shenoy and Mr. S. B. Chavan (Socialist); Mr. M. B. Morve (Scheduled Castes Federation) and Mr. P. B. Kanukale (Communist). Mr. G. U. Bhalerao, the second Communist candidate has now withdrawn. The principal contestants for this ward are Mr. Bhonsale, Mr. Shenoy and Mr. Kanukale.

Knowledgeable circles, said that the contest between the Congress and the Socialist Party would be even keener this time than on previous occasion, Success to the Congress in these by-elections, is a matter of vital concern, and the Socialists feel that it is a question of "must win" to them.

SOCIALIST APPEAL

Asoka Mehta and M. Harris in their appeal to the voters in the Municipal bye-elections, say.

"The Socialist Party stands by the Manifesto it issued last year on the occasion of the Municipal General Elections. Its main features were practically proposals for immediate relief to the harassed citizens and a long term programme of Municipal Socialism which alone can remove the present unbalance in the affairs of the city which has resulted in the partition of Bombay the Beautiful, one of its part being the city of the rich and the other the city of the poor. The Party has consistenly endeavoured to get the practical proposals implemented and to pass through proper propositions schemes for Municipal Socialism. The main impediment in its way has been the obstinacy and conservatism of the Congress Party, which has a record of misrule in civic affairs for the last ten years. The opportunity that one-tenth of Bombay's Municipal voters are getting this week is one more occasion to give a verdict against that wrong policy.

"The candidates the Party has put forward include men of eminence as well as tried workers with long record of devoted service to their localities. A vote for them would mean a vote for the Socialist Manifesto and also for the policy the Party has followed in the Corporation during the last 18 months. On every former occasion the verdict of the electorate in by-elections has been clear and unmistakeable. We are confident it is going to be so once again. It is with that confident hope that we appeol to them to vote for Socialist candidates on Tuesday and Friday.

LAW OR REFORM?

Students Debate Their Value

BOMBAY, Monday.

The student-world of Bombay mustered strong today to hear the debate at the Government Law College on the subject, "Moral persuasion is a better deterrent than law", between a team of the Law College and a team from Ceylon, consisting of students and men in professions, who have come to India on a good-will tour. The Ceylon Team has been sent here by the Ceylon Y.M.C.A.

Mr. S. Amarsingh, who leads the visiting team, opened the debate. He said that the scope of legislation was limited, for law was synonymous with punishment. Law did not teach people what was intrinsical right and wrong. Most persons in the world conformed to a low average and only sympathy and understanding could help them to distinguish between good and bad, right and wrong.

Mr. H. P. Vaswani, (Government Law College,) opposing the proposition said that Man was not a reasoning animal, but an animal which occasionally reasoned. In the scale of the evolution of man from lower species, logic had come as an afterthought, while the basic animal instincts were fundamental. Nor was morality absolute. It differred from nation to nation, while law was definite. Since all men were a composite of the proverbial Dr. Jeekyll and Mr. Hyde, the restraint and force implicit in law was necessary to keep men in check.

LAW INEFFECTIVE

Mr. K. Nadarajan (Ceylon) said that civilised methods of handling cases of juvenile delinquency, showed that moral reform and persuasion were quite effective. But the ineffectiveness of mere legislations to keep anti-social persons in chesk could be seen from the fact that profiteers and black-marketeers flourished everywhere.

Mr. G. K. Mehta (Law College), said that only one thing was worse, than injustice. That was justice without the power to enforce it.

Mr. T. Somasekharan (Ceylon), said that law had not only not stopped crime the world over, but by its loopholes, had provided incentives to clever law-breakers to commit crimes. He felt that the fear of punishment could, at best, act as an occasional stimulus to the good in a person. It had no value more than that:—

Mr. D. Kamptekar (Law College), said that there was no unanimity regarding the concept of morality. But, law was unambiguous and unequivocal. Not punishment itself, but the threat of punishment, deterred many from breaking the law.

Mr. S. K. Desai presided.

RAISING OF FARE RESENTED

Kanara Steamer-Passengers' Demand

BOMBAY, Monday.

A representative meeting of all the Canara Associations interested in the Canara Coastal Steamer Passenger service was held at the Mogaveera Vyavasthapaka Mandali Hall during the week end. Mr. G. S. Gudal presided.

Mr. T. S., Hegde read out a draft memorandum prepared by a committee. The memorandum made out a strong case against the recent raising of the fares by the Steamship company for passenger services to north and South Kanara.

Industrial Dispute

BOMBAY, Monday.

The industrial dispute between the Rashtriya Metal Industries Limited, Bombay, and its workers has been referred for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal of Mr. P. S. Bakhle.

THE WEATHER

POONA, Sept 12 (PTI): Following is the daily weather summary for Monday the Sept 12, 1949:—

Rainfall has been widespread in Assam, sub-Himalayan West Bengal, Bihar, South-East Rajputana, the Konkan and Malabar and occurred locally in Gangetic West Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Saurashtra Madhya Bharat, the Madras Deccan and South-East Madras.

FORECAST VALID UNTIL THE EVENING OF 13TH: Rainfall will be widespread and locally heavy in Assam, sub-Himalayan West Bengal and Bihar. Widespread rain is also likely in Malabar. There will be local showers in Gangetic West Bengal, Chota Nagpur, the East United Provinces, the East Central Provinces, the Konkan and South-East Madras and scattered showers in and near the north-West Central Province, in the Madras Deccan and along the Orissa-Circars coast.

Following is the weather chart Ahmedabad 89 79 0 24.3 minus 1.5 Ajmer 96 77 0 14.9 minus 2.3 Allahabad 94 80 0 31. 5 plus 0.1 Bangalore 82 66 0.1 27. — Baroda 90 88 0.1 23.0 minus 8.6 Banaras — 61 0 44.9 plus 13.5 Bhopal 33 75 0 225.5 minus 16.3 Bhuj 83 77 1.1 209 plus 9.3 BOMBAY 87 75 0.1 69.2 plus 7.3 Calcutta 93 78 1.0 25.3 minus 6.2 Calicut 87 75 0.1 88.0 plus 1.9 Cherrapunji 72 64 1.3 337.0 plus— Colombo 86 80 T 25.1 plus 5.6 Dehra Dun 89 75 0 64.5 minus 5.6 Delhi 99 82 0 23.7 plus 4.2 Jaipur 99 78 0 15.7 plus 4.3 Karachi 83 78 0 12.7 plus 6.9 Lahore 105 90 0 7.3 minus 6.4 Lucknow 94 81 0.1 37.7 plus 5.9 Madras 91 73 1.1 17.2 plus 5.3 Mysore 84 67 0 10.0 minus 0.7 Nagpur 89 76 0.1 43.4 minus 4.8 Ootacamund 69 16.8 — 6.1 Pachmarhi 75, 68 0.6 53.4 minus 12.4 Poona 84 70 minus 6.3 Port Blair 82 73 1.8 76.7 plus 19.0 Quetta 93 55 0 1.9 plus 0.9 Rajkot 84 77 T 23.1 plus 1.7 Ranchi 86 74 0 46.7 plus 5.2 Simla 73 59 0 36 9 minus 5.9

RED WAY OUT OF CLOTH CRISIS

Nationalisation, But No Compensation

BOMBAY, Monday.

Mr. V. Chakkarai Chettiar, President of the All-India Trade Union Congress asserted at a press conference today that the nationalisation of the textile industry without any compensation was the only solution of the present textile crisis.

Textile workers, he said were the first to bear the brunt of the unemployment offensive launched by the capitalists. "Millowners, who have made the biggest war-time and post-war profits, who have blackmailed a subservient Government into granting them any manner of concessions, decontrol rise in prices, reduction in duties, assurance of no nationalisation, etc. have now with the full concurrence of the latter begun a new offensive of closing down shifts or even mills, partially or wholly, declaring lock-outs, defying awards, etc.," said Mr. Chettiar.

Simultaneously, he said, the Government had launched an offensive against the workers who had refused to bear the burden of the crisis created by capitalists.

The A.I.T.U.C. President announced that the forthcoming All-India Textile Workers Conference scheduled to be held in Bombay in November would discuss the questions of retrenchment, dearness allowance security of service and nationalisation and give a call to workers for an All-India struggle. The conference, as also the Railway Conference at Calcutta were being organised with the aim of preparing the workers for the coming struggle against the crisis, against wage-cuts and unemployment. He said that the forthcoming Peace conference in which the A.I.T.U.C. would participate along with other organisations would resist 'the war plans of Anglo-American imperialists" and the Nehru Government's efforts "to tie India to the Anglo-American war chariot.'

MOST DRASTIC ACTION AGAINST GHETTOLAND

Dr. Dadoo's Suggestion

BOMBAY, Monday: Dr. Y. M. Dadoo and Mr. I. A. Cachalia, leaders of the South African Indian Congress, have urged that both the Indian and Pakistan delegations at the United Nations should call upon the U.N. Assembly to adopt "the most drastic sanctions against South Africa"

Referring to the statement of Sir Mahomed Zafrullah Khan on possible round table talks between India, Pakistan and South Africa, the two leaders said: "It is but highly improbable that the South African Government would agree to round table talks on the basis of the United Nations resolution".

Cement Distribution: New Officer

BOMBAY, Monday.

The work of the distribution of cement in Bombay Province will in future be done by the Joint Provincial Rationing Officer (Cement), a post newly created in the Labour Department. The post of Provincial Iron and Steel Rationing Officer has been redesignated as Provincial Rationing Officer (Iron and Steel).

The last date for receiving objections and suggestions to the draft notification proposing amendment to the Census of Manufacturing Industries Rules, 1945, has been extended up to September 20, 1949.

GOVERNMENT OFFERS

FREESHIPS IN MEDICAL COLLEGES

FULL freeships up to 10 per cent. and partial freeships up to 15 per cent of the total number of students on the rolls of a Government Medical College will be awarded every year by the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay on the recommendation of the Principal of the College. These freeships are in addition to and separate from the freeships available to the students of the Backward and the Scheduled Classes, says an official press note.

A student should apply to the Surgeon-General by July 10 of each year for a freeship, in the prescribed form, obtainable from the Principal of the College.

The applicant for a freeship will have to study for the M.B.B.S. degree of the Bombay or Poona University at one of the Government Medical Colleges in the Province of Bombay. If hostel accommodation has been allotted, he should reside in the hostel.

All other things being equal, preference in the award of freeships will be given to students domiciled in the Province of Bombay. The full or partial freeship, as the case may be, will ordinarily be tenable for a period of five years, but will be continued from year to year on a fresh application from the student concerned. subject to regular attendance, good conduct and satisfactory progress being maintained by the student concerned as shown by the results of the terminal and University examinations and the reports of the Principal of the College.

The students who are given freeships will be required to sign an agreement and a bond, in the prescribed form, agreeing respectively to abide by the specific rules relating to the award of these freeships and to serve the Government, if called upon to do so, for a minimum period of five years after graduation.

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A Clearing House For Commonwealth Economic Ideas

BIGWIN INN, (Ontario), September 12 (P.T.I.): Mr. Maurice Webb, Chairman of the British Parliamentary Labour Party proposed to the British Commonwealth Relations Conference here the setting up of a permanent organization to serve as a "clearing house for Commonwealth economic ideas".

Mr. Webb said the proposed organisation could also be a centre for the formulation of economic policy on a continuing basis.

In an interview, he said, he hoped the organisation would lead to more concerted efforts to meet common economic problems.

When a crisis now arose, Finance Ministers and other officials "chased across the Atlantic for hurried consultations".

It would be better if some planning could be done in advance with at least constant exchange of views through some permanent centre, he said.

CANADIAN OPPOSITION

Press officers reported after a closed meeting that Mr. Webb's proposal was strongly opposed by some members of the Canadian delegation, one of whom stated flatly that common economic policy for the Commonwealth was impractical for Canada.

South Africa agreed with the Canadian view that no more machinery was needed.

There was a general agreement that people of the Commonwealth countries were inadequately informed about the consultations at present going on.

One leading British delegate said no decisions of the recent Finance Ministers Conference in London were announced. He felt this a serious mistake.

BURMA'S DEFICIT BUDGET

RANGOON, Sept. 12 (P.T.I.-Reuter): Burma's budget for 1949-50 presented to Parliament today by Finance Minister U Tin, shows a deficit of Rs. 17,027,000.

The total revenues are estimated at Rs. 573,577,000 against an expenditure of 590,604,000 rupees.

Defence expenditure for the year is estimated at Rs. 134,855,134.

FORMER MAYOR OF COLOMBO DEAD

COLOMBO, Sept. 12 (P.T.I.-Reuter): The death of Sir R. Saravanamuttu, founder of the Independent Labour Party and three times Mayor of Colombo was reported here today. He was 63.

He was once a leader of the Ceylon National Congress and retired from active politics in 1946.

Radhakrishnan Leaves For Paris

MOSCOW, Sept. 12 (P.T.I.-Reuter): Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, newly accredited Indian Ambassador to Russia, left here by air for Prague today on his way to Paris, where he will lead the Indian Delegation to the United Nations Economic and Social Council.

He said he had no statement to make at present on his new duties and Indo-Soviet relations.

If you are Matter-of-Fact see GOPINATH in 3-30 Show

ASSEMBLY PASSES ARTICLE ON COMPENSATION

Proceedings In Detail

Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, Premier of the United Provinces, supporting Pandit Nehru's article on compensation, told the Constituent Assembly today: "We wish to pay equitable compensation to every body but we do not want to be involved in litigation in any case whatsoever."

He added, "I presume that if at any time this Legislative chooses to nationalise industry and to take control of it, whether it be all the industry, or any particular class of it as such, as the textile industry or mines, it will be open to it to pass a law and to frame the principles for such purpose and those principles for such purpose and those principles will be invulnerable in any court. They will not be open to question because the only condition for disputing them, as has been pointed out by Sir Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar, one of the most eminent jurists which our country has ever produced, is that it should be a fraud on the constitution.

NO FRAUD

"No Legislature can sink so low as to commit a fraud on the Constitution because the Legislature is meant to maintain and to uphold the Constitution", he said.

Pandit Pant emphasised: "The Congress with its creed of non-violence stands for equitable compensation regardless of anything, but that equity has to be determined by the Legislature and not by the Courts, because the Legislature alone is capable of taking that comprehensive view of all factors which bear on such delicate issues."

Replying to the argument that if the article was passed, the confidence of investors would be undermined, Pandit Pant said: "If the investors do not choose to invest, it will not be because this Government has failed to do its utmost to reassure them. If in spite of that, there are any apprehensions then I would remind then that this Article 24 (moved by Pandit Nehru) gives them better assurances, if anything, than article 299 of the Government of India Act."

Referring to a demand by Raja Jagannath Baksh Singh, leader of the Zamindar Party in the United Provinces, that the compensation paid should be the market value plus 15 per cent, Pandit Pant said, "vested interests die hard, but sometimes they are not even capable of taking a reasonable view of things. I will not say a generous view."

WHAT IS EQUITY

"Equity cannot be defined in terms of any yardstick", Pandit Pant said. "When we introduce a large measure of social reform it will be most inequitous to provide compensation on terms which the State cannot possibly fulfil, and which if fulfilled will break down the machinery of the State or make it crumble under their weight we have to guard against both things. The capacity of the State is limited.

"After all, when we take a measure for the development of the people, while we have to be just to every class, we have to bear the main purpose constantly in mind, namely, the weal and the welfare of the entire nation.

"No class and no interest can be allowed to come in its way, and if it does come in the way it will be crushed, it will collapse, it cannot stand". (loud cheers).

Pandit Pant said that he was prepared to place the United Provinces Zamindari Bill before any Arbitration Board to examine its contents and to pronounce upon the nature of the compensation provided in it.

NO LUXURY OF LITIGATION

Pandit Pant said that the jurisdiction of courts had not been set at nought to consider reasonable questions of compensation, but, added Pandit Pant, "when in spite of the best efforts that we have made to do justice, there are still these notions not based on reason, but perhaps on prejudice or of self-interest of a a non-enlightened character, it becomes necessary to have a clause of the nature of Clause 4, For I know that our zamindars and taluqdars have still a lust for litigation. In the olden days they wanted to indulge in bull fights and pigeon contests. Those days are gone. Now they have to find some substitute somewhere and that is in the courts. (laughter). But when we are concerned with the solution of problems of enormous magnitude, affecting not hundreds of thousands, but literally millions, we cannot afford to indulge in such a luxury."

Pandit Pant said: "We have not only tried to give them (U.P. zamindars) adequate compensation, but we are also going to make a colossal effort to collect a huge sum of money from tenants in order to pay them compensation in cash in whole or in part.

Special Provision Made For Evacuee Property

NEW DELHI, Sept. 12 (PTI).

THE Constituent Assembly today passed Prime Minister Nehru's Article on compensation after hearing Premier Govind Ballabh Pant's warning, "what has happened in China and Burma cannot be ignored when we are considering the question of abolition of zamindari in our country."

Expressing the point of view of landed and propertied interests, the Maharaja of Darbhanga, Mr. Syamanandan Sahay, Raja Jagannath Baksh Singh and Begum Aizaz Rasool demanded that the entire issue of compensation should be made justiciable.

Mr. Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar said that the functions of the court were normally to administer the laws of the legislature and not to sit in judgment over it as a court of appeal or review.

Pandit Pant said that even in regard to nationalised industries, the courts would come in only if there was a fraud on the Constitution. Premier Pant was loudly cheered when he said that any class or interest which came in the way of the welfare of the nation would be "crushed."

Mr. Sahay, quoting Lord Byron, said that his only solace would be to exclaim: "Our tyrants are our own countrymen."

Mr. K. M. Munshi, replying to the debate, pointed out that the safeguard of justiciability was illusory. In one extreme case in America, one dollar was given as compensation and the judges held that it was just.

The House accepted an amendment moved by Mr. Jaspat Roy Kapoor to make special provision in regard to evacuee property and another by Mr. Kala Venkata Rao raising the one-year period to eighteen months in order to ensure that the zamindari legislation passed by Madras and Bihar would have the benefit of the Article intended by its sponsors.

Mr. Munshi explained: "Some people feel that the date of the Madras and Bihar legislation is difficult to fix and it may not come within the twelve-month limit."

RUDE SHOCK FOR DARBHANGA

Charge Of Discrimination

The Maharaja of Darbhanga (Bihar) said that it gave him a "rude shock" when he read the amendment proposed by the Prime Minister, Mr. Gopalaswami Ayyangar, Mr. Alladi Krishnaswami Ayar, Mr. K. M. Munshi and the Premier of the United Provinces, "I fail to understand", he said, "how such eminent men could subscribe to the proposition that if a confiscatory law is passed after the commencement of the Constitution it is justiciable, but if such a law is either ending or has been passed before the commencement of the Constitution, it becomes non-justiciable. I ask the mover himself to consider whether such a discrimination is fair and just".

ALLADI'S SUPPORT

Supporting the article as moved by the Prime Minister Pandit Nehru, Mr. Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar referred to the principle of compensation and said that it could not be the same in every species of property. In formulating the principle, the Legislature must necessarily have regard to the nature, history, course of influence and the large number of people affected by the Legislation.

It was an accepted principle of constitutional law that when Parliament or Legislature was invested with power to pass laws in regard to a particular subject matter under the provisions of the Constitution, it was not for the Court to sit in judgment over the acts of Legislature. The Court was not to regard itself as "super-legislature", and sit in judgment of the Legislature as a court of appeal or review. The Legislature might act wisely or unwisely and the principle formulated by it might commend to the Court or otherwise, it was not the concern of the Court and the functions of the Court were normally to administer law of the legislature. The House had already passed an item which conferred upon the Legislature the power to formulate the principle of compensation and in any construction of the present article, this would be an important factor to be considered.

"MIGHT WAS RIGHT"

Representing the case of Zamindars Mr. Shyamanandan Sahay (Bihar) maintained that the recognition of the right to private property constituted recognition of right over might. He said that if that right was denied, it would mean that might was right, though at present not physical might, but numerical might.

Speaking about Clause 4, he said that even if a Province enacted law for acquisition without compensation, it could not be questioned before a Court of Law. He asked whether Clause 4 left the room open for a party to go the Court even if the party was not paid compensation.

Under Clause 4 and 5 he said, the right to call in question was not given to the Zamindars of United Provinces, Bihar and Madras, while the Zamindars of Central Provinces and other provinces that might undertake legislation would have the protection of law. He held that in those clauses, the House was deviating from the Fundamental Rights already provided and the declaration of the Congress manifesto.

Pandit Balkrishna Sharma (United Provinces) supported the amendment moved by Mrs. Renuka Ray and said that the article moved by Pandit Nehru "left loopholes for legal quibbling." He wanted the house "to make it plain beyond the shadow of doubt" that the jurisdiction of the Courts of Law, in interpreting the principles of compensation as to whether they were just and equitable, had been ousted."

Pandit Balkrishna Sharma began to quote from the Gita extensively to prove his view on private property, when the President said: "I request the Honourable Member not to become too philosophic for the House, but to confine himself to the resolution."

Mr. Jagannath (United Provinces) called upon the House to delete clauses 4 and 6 of the Article moved by Pandit Nehru. He said these were contrary to the promises of the Congress about the payment of a just and equitable compensation to the zamindars and also offended against the principle of equality of citizens before law.

A COMPLAINT

Mr. Biswanath Das, former Premier of Orissa, complained, that though States had already been vested with power under the State List to acquire property and decide the question of compensation, under article 24 attempts were being made to restrict and modify that power.

Mr. Das recorded his strongest protest against clauses 4 and 6, and said that by retaining them, abolition of zamindari in provinces other than Bihar, Madras and United Provinces would be made impossible in the future. Zamindars, through their own resources and "hired brains" that were available in the country, would make it impossible for any legislation for abolition of zamindari to be passed. He reiterated that Article 24 was sought to be put as a "rider" on the powers already vested in the States, and Clause 6 was an "outrage" on the State Legislatures.

A RIGHT DENIED

Begum Aizaz Rasul (United Provinces) wanted the deletion of clauses 4 and 6 of the Article. She said that Clause 1 of Article 25 had given to every person the right to approach the Supreme Court and have recourse to justice. Clauses 4 and 6 of the present Article took away that right in the case of the zamindars of the United Provinces, Madras and Bihar. She felt that if Clauses 4 and 6 were adopted, it would be a great blot on the Constitution.

Maulana Hasrat Mohani (United Provinces) pleaded that the whole article should be postponed. He said the United Provinces Government would be getting Rs. 1,60,00,00,000 by the sale of the "bhoomidari rights" and of this, they would be paying Rs. 1,20,00,00,000 to the Zamindars. The profit of Rs. 40,00,00,000 Maulana Hazrat Mohani submitted "was a form of black market money".

Following the adoption of the closure motion, Mr. K. M. Munshi replied to the debate He said that, after hearing the speeches, no one could describe the Article more aptly than the Prime Minister who had called it as "the only and just compromise of the various approaches to the question."

Mr. Munshi declared that the House could not go back on its own decisions nor the pledges of the Congress and the Government. In the manifesto, the Congress had promised equitable compensation to Zamindaris. As regards the Constituent Assembly, Mr. Munshi pointed out that clauses one and two of the present Article were unanimously accepted when the matter came before the Advisory Committee. It was then expected that Zamindari would be abolished long before the constitution was passed.

Mr. Munshi said that the House had agreed that acquisition of property could only be made by law and that Parliament should acquire it and fix the compensation. To that extent, it would be the power of Parliament. It would be the fundamental right of people to own lands, but the power of legislating on the principle of compensation, the form and the manner in which it should be done, had been left to the Parliament. Payment of compensation might imply payment of cash. It was free now for the Parliament and the Legislature to decide the form of compensation. To that extent the powers of Legislature has been extended.

PARLIAMENT, SOLE JUDGE

Mr. Munshi said Parliament was the sole judge on two matters, firstly of the propriety of the principle, so long as it was a principle, and secondly of the decisions in regard to compensation. The principle might vary according to classes of property and the object for which it was sought to be acquired.

Referring to the question of justiciability, Mr. Munshi said that this was made unnecessarily a bone of contention. Every line of the Constitution and every law made by Parliament was justiciable in the sense that a Court of Law could examine it.

COURT'S POWER

The question was what was the extent of justiciability in this case. If the Legislature properly legislated, and if it laid down the principle and the manner and the form of compensation which would be equitable, no court could look at the legislation. The Court could not go into and examine the policy behind the legislation. The Court could not substitute its own sense of fairness for the sense of fairness of Parliament or Legislature. The Court could not judge the adequacy of compensation on the standard of market value. The principle should be formulated by the Legislature and Parliament.

It was necessary to define the rights of Legislatures properly and judicial review should come only when there was a fraud on the provision in regard to the right to own property or where there was expropriation or when the principle of compensation was illusory and the whole thing was a fraud on the Constitution. The article had been drafted to satisfy every approach which had been put forward by responsible people in the country.

He "fervently" commended the article for the unanimous acceptance of the House as "the best and just compromise of different approaches." He accepted some of the amendments of Mr. Yaduban Sahay, Mr. Jaspatroy Apoor and Mr. Kala Venkatarao The article, as amended, was adopted, while all other amendments were either withdrawn or rejected.

COMPENSATION: TEXT OF REVISED ARTICLE

NEW DELHI, September 12. The following is the text of the Article on Compensation adopted by the Constituent Assembly today with agreed amendments:

(1) No person shall be deprived of his property save by authority of law.

(2) No, property, moveable or immoveable including and interest in, or in any company owning, any commercial or industrial undertaking, shall be taken possession of or acquired for public purposes under any law authorising the taking of such possession or such acquisition, unless the law provides for compensation for the property taken possession of or acquired and either fixes the amount of the compensation or specifies the principles on which, and the manner in which, the compensation is to be determined, and given.

(3) No such law as is referred to in clauses (2) of this article made by the Legislature of State have effect unless such law having been reserved for consideration of the President has received his assent.

(4) If any bill pending before the Legislature of a State at the commencement of this Constitution has, after it had been passed by such Legislature, received the assent of the President, the law so assented to shall not be called in question in any Court on the ground that it contravenes the provisions of Clause (2) of this article.

(5) Nothing in Clause (2) of this Article shall affect (a) the provisions of Clause 6 of this Article apply, or of any existing law other than a law to which the provisions (b) the provisions of any law which the State may hereafter make for the purpose of imposing or levying any tax or penalty for the promotion of public health or the prevention of danger to life or property, or (c) the provisions of any existing law made or of any law which the State may hereafter make in pursuance of any agreement arrived at with a foreign state or otherwise with respect to property declared by law to be evacuee property.

(6) Any law of a State enacted, not more than 18 months before the commencement of this Constitution, may within three months from such commencement be submitted by the Governor of the State to the President for his certification; and thereupon, if the President by public notification so certifies, it shall not be called in question in any Court on the ground that it contravenes the provisions of clause (2) of this article or sub-section (2) of Section 299 of the Government of India Act, 1935.

HILLS CRACK IN MALABAR

People Flee In Panic

KOTTAYAM, Sept. 12 (P.T.I.): Deep cracks on hill sides, following the recent hill burst and floods on the Thodupuzha Hills in North Travancore, have been reported.

The fissures are said to be five to six feet wide and going far deep down into the earth.

Local inhabitants are leaving the locality all round in panic, the report added.

PILGRIMS' PROGRESS

NEW DELHI, Sept. 12 (P.T.I.): The Pilgrim ships "Mozaffari", "Jaladurga" and "Mohammedi" which sailed from Bombay on August 21,26 and 28, reached Jedda on August 29 and September 5, with 1,450, 1,212 and 1,452 pilgrims respectively, says a press note issued by the Ministry of External Affairs.

SHOEBULLAH MURDER CASE

CHEMICAL ENGINEER'S DEPOSITION

HYDERABAD (Dn.) Sept. 12 (PTI).

WHEN the hearing of the Shoebullah Khan murder case was resumed this morning before the Special Tribunal, presided over by Mr. J. A. Pinto, Mohammed Ismail Khan, brother-in-law of Shoebullah Khan, was again called for cross-examination.

Witness stated that there were no reporters on the staff of the "Imroze" and the paper got its news service from the news agencies. The paper did not get any help from the Government.

Mohamed Ismail Khan stated that copies of the "Payam", the "Chronicle", the "Musheer" and other papers used to come to the "Imroze" office. He was not concerned with the collection of news but was the manager of the "Imroze." The "Imroze" had no reporters but got its news from the news agencies. At times he used to correct articles, the editor or somebody else on the staff also attended to this work.

At this stage, the Tribunal took up the question of procedure. The matter for determination was whether it was obligatory to record the statement of the accused before the charge was framed.

PLANS OF HOUSES

Narsimha Reddy, draughtsman, examined next stated that he had prepared three plans in connection with the case namely, the plans of the houses on Shoebullah Khan, approver Aseer and Syed Kasim Razvi. He found marks of blood in front of Shoebullah Khan's house at two places and had marked these spots in his plan.

Replying to questions by the President, witness said that when they went to the House of Shoebullah Khan the morning after the murder to make a sketch of the plans, he found red stains left over after the blood-soaked earth was removed. The mesh of the expanded metal netting over the window of "Imroze" office was of such a size as to admit the passage of the thumb up to the first joint.

BLOOD-STAINED ARTICLES

Doctor Bomanna, Chemical Engineer, who was the next witness, deposed that he received three parcels, one from the Osmania General Hospital containing a set of bloodstained clothes, and two others from the City Criminal Court, one an earthern-pot containing bloodstained earth and the other a bullet and a sword in its scabbard. Witness said that he found traces of human blood on all these articles which were exhibited in court.

Witness said that Mian Mohammad Siddiqui was the Chief Chemical Examiner and he was the Assistant Examiner. Siddiqui was, however, not in Hyderabad now. The last time he saw him was about fifteen months ago.

Witness had not mentioned this in his reports, but he had recorded it in his file. Witness added that in his certificate he had stated that there was blood both on the sword and the scabbard. He could not say which particular part of the scabbard or the blade contained bloodstain. He did not find blood. Witness then explained how chemical examination was conducted to detect the presence of human blood on the sword and the scabbard.

At this stage the court rose to meet again tomorrow

ALAND MURDER CASE

Razvi's Name Withdrawn From List Of Accused

HYDERABAD (Dn., Sept. 12 (P.T.I.)

The name of Syed Kasim Razvi is being withdrawn from the list of the accused in what is known as the Aland Murder Case.

In this case, which was transferred from the file of the District Court of Gulbarga to the Special Tribunal under the chairmanship of Mr J. A. Pinto, Syed Kasim Razvi and 56 other were charged in connection with the murder of nine persons near Aland in Gulbarga District in September last year.

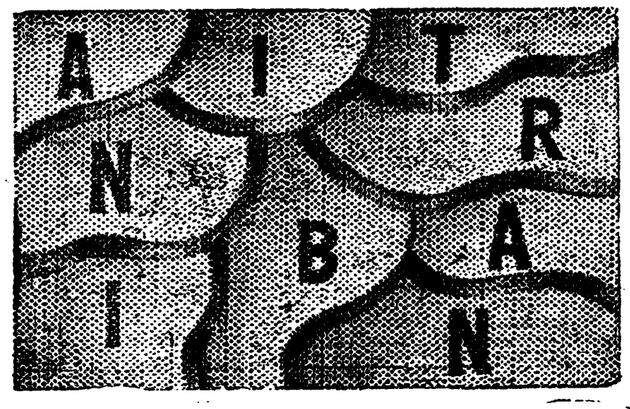
When the Special Tribunal assembled this morning, Mr. Pinto referred to the case, and the Advocate General Mr. D. V. Shrikhande told the Court that according to orders received by him from the Government, the name of the accused No. 1 (Syed Kasim Razvi) in this case was to be withdrawn. The Court then asked Nawab Asker Yar Jung, counsel for Kasim Razvi if he had anything to say.

Nawab Askar Yar Jung: I have nothing to say. I am only to be complimented on this development.

Mr. Pinto: That is saying something.

At this stage Syed Kasim Razvi requested the Court to tell him whether his name had been withdrawn from the list of the accused in the Aland murder case. The Chairman of the Tribunal told him that his name was then in the process of being struck off the list of the accused.

The Tribunal fixed September 22 for the production of the other accued in the Aland Murder Case.



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SALE OF GAUZE WOVEN WIRE MOSQUITO PROOF

Tenders are invited in double sealed covers, both superscribed tender No. DGD/SR-35546/MMH-IV for the purchase and removal of Gauze Woven Wire Mosquito Proof—apperture .065" and smaller lying at E.S.D. Kandivlee.

Tenders should be submitted in prescribed forms which can be had from Directorate General of Disposals, New Delhi and Offices of the Regional Commissioners (Disposals), Madras, Calcutta, Kanpur and Bombay at Rs. 5/- per set in cash/money order. Tender forms contain full particulars of stores, instructions to tenderers, tender opening date, conditions of sale and inspection permit.

Tenders should be addressed to the Director General of Disposals, M.M. & H. Directorate, Shahjahan Road, New Delhi and should reach him by 4 P.M. on 10th October, 1949.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF DISPOSALS,
NEW DELHI.

XAVIERS WIN COLLEGIATE FOOTBALL FOR FIFTH YEAR RUNNING

Joe Noronha's Hat-Trick In Final

BOMBAY, Monday.

St. Xavier's College annexed the Sir Fredick Hugh Sykes Football Shield for the fifth year running. This evening they accounted for Rule College by three goals to nil in what was a rather tame final. St. Xavier's have claimed this trophy nine times since its inception. All three goals were scored by Joe Noronha in the first period.

The start of play had to be delayed by about twenty five minutes due to the referee not being able to turn up in time.

Dr. Pathak of National Medical College presided and distributed the Shield and medals to the winners.

Ruia had a narrow escape in the opening minute the ball was just touched by centre forward as goalkeeper Banerjee was clearing the ball, but luckily it just went away. Two corners in the Xavierians favour were executed but it was the second that was headed in rather dangerously for Ruia.

With a considerable amount of dribbling St. Xavier's opened their account in the 7th minute through Joe Noronha, who received a pass from Gracias and after drawing the goalie out pushed it into an untenanted net.

Twelve minutes later Williams passed to S. Narayan the left outer who took a shot at goal, but this actually turned out to be a pass as goalie Bannerjee tried to save, but Joe Noronha sent it past him to gve the Xavierians the second goal.

A penalty kick taken by Joe Noronha gave him his hat trick and the St. Xaviers their third goal in the twenty-second minute of play. The penalty was awarded against a defender pushing the ball out with his hand.

The second period saw St. Xavier's have complete mastery of the situation but Williams, Noronha and Gracias failed to take advantage and no score was registered in this period

The teams:—

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE:— Terence Le Febour; M. de Sa, N. Gotting; M. Dias, Yusuf Khan, J. T. Pereira; Ayres D'Souza, Anthony Gracias, Joe Noronha, G. Williams, S. Narayan.

RUIA COLLEGE:— Bennerjee; S. M. Balan, A. N. Gopal; V. G. Iyer, Bhallacharyaa, Ramaswami T. A. Badyar, Swamy N. V., V. Ramaswamy Mathews, Balan K. S.

REFEREE SEES GAME RIGHT THROUGH

Referee M. S. Varadan was obviously unaware of the failing light in this evening's Rovers Cup match between the Navy and Burmah Shell. For full fifteen minutes before the close of play it was rather difficult to see and a penalty kick in this period may have sealed the fate of the Navy, but they held the foot.

It would have been fully justifiable if the referee had abandoned the game at least ten minutes before the end.

LAST MINUTE GOAL SAVES BOMBAY STARS

Soccer At Parel

BOMBAY, Monday.

Pdr. Agnelo's XI were held to a draw by Bombay Stars who just managed to secure the equaliser a few minutes before the final whistle in the second round of the H.V.M. Cup this evening at the St. Xaviers Ground, Parel each side scoring once.

Extra time was not played due to failing light as the first game commenced late due to there being no qualified linesman and in the subsequent game again there was no linesman.

Luciano gave Pdr. Agnelo's XI the lead in the first half and M. Amin equalised for Bombay Stars from a free kick.

Earlier in the evening in the same tournament Blue Wizards easily beat A.C.C. Sports Club by five goals to one. A. Abreo, T. Lobo, Martin, J. D'Cunha and Martin again in the same order were the goal getters. While G. M. Pawar reduced the margin for the losers.

AHMED SAILOR CUP

In the Ahmed Sailor Cup St. Stanislaus H. S. trounced the junior string of Don Bosco to the tune of eight goals without any reply. The match was a personal triumph for inside-left Celino Rodrigues who scored six goals out of the eight scored by his side and to add to his honour he had the distinction of scoring the first five goals for his side. Stephen D'Souza, and D. Moraes scored the remaining two goals.

In the Day's Sport

FOOTBALL

Cooperage

4-15 Partap XI vs. D. W. U. F. C. (friendly game).

5-30 Tata vs. Trades (Harwood League First Division).

St. Xavier's College Ground

3-30 p.m. Antonio D'Silva H. S. vs. St. Sebastian H. S. (Ahmed Sailor).

4-30 p.m. Wimco S. C. vs. Kohinoor Mills 'A' (Das Cup).

5-30 p.m. Little Pioneers vs. Indian Culture League (Das Cup).

Brabourne Stadium

5-45 p.m. Assagao Y. Assn. vs. St. Michael's Anjuna (Turner Cup).

BADMINTON

Bombay Gymkhana:—

5-30 p.m. Western India Badminton Championships.

SQUASH

C. C. I.:—

6 p.m.: Western India Squash Tournaments.

BURMAH-SHELL HELD TO A DRAW BY NAVY

Two Goals Shared In Rovers Cup

BOMBAY, Monday.

Burmah Shell were held to a draw by the Navy Combined in their first round engagements at the Cooperage this evening. Both teams scored on one occasion but Shell were lucky to escape defeat for they took things rather lightly.

Beasely was rather prominent for the R.I.N. while Mukurdam their goalie saved his side from some very dangerous situations. For the Oilmen Ganesh and Peter tried their best but were rather liable to fumble in goal area.

The R.I.N. were rather lucky to escape being in arrears in the opening period of the game as Rege took a close range shot, but Mukundam in goal saved well. Again the goal-keeper came to the rescue of his side when he saved a hot one from Ganesh.

Shell gained the lead when in seventh minute inside left Peter dribbled into goal area and sent in a corner one that had Mukundam the goalie out of position.

Beasely attempted a long shot from just away from the box from a pass from Pereira but it sailed narrowly over the cross bar. One minute later Santiago dived and just managed to tip a grounded one from Beasley.

Beaseley made another attempt five minutes later, but coolly Santiago collected and cleared. It now drizzled and the Navy appeared to be in home waters. Pereira attempted a close in shot but Santiago nearly failed to collect the ball slipped out of his hand but went wide.

The Navy were finally rewarded when hard working Beasely sent in a tame shot which entered the goal due to Noronha miskicking ball and obstructing Santiago's view. The equalizer came in the 25th minute of play.

Nicholson, the Navy left extreme was responsible for a very clever solo effort when he ran down his flank and sent in a fine angular shot which was rather balloonish and Santiago just pushed it over the cross bar.

Crossing over on level terms the Navy were the first to gain a chance when Beasley sent in a good shot but it unluckily hit the cross bar and rebounded into play, where Pereira headed feebly for Santiago to collect.

It was the Navy all over the field and Beasley was proving dangerous. He made two good attempts but there was Santiago who always saved. In the closing stages, the seventh minute from the end due to a foul in the box a penalty was awarded to Burmah Shell and Peter took the kick but shot wide to the amazement of all. Light was failing and the referee failed to abandon the match which finally ended in a draw.

The teams:

R.I.N. COMBINED: Mukundam; Thapa, V. Singh; Mohamed, D'Mello, Pillai; Stewart, Mukundan, Pereira, Beasely, Nicholson.

BURMAH-SHELL: Santiago; H. Francis, A. Francis; Noronha, Santan, Pinto; Michael, Rego, Ganesh, A. P. Fernandes, Peter.

Referee: M. S. Varadan.

BARNA & BERGMAN TO VISIT INDIA

Proceeds To Help Send Indian Team Abroad

MADRAS, Sept. 12, (P. T. I.): Former world table-tennis champion, Victor Barna and Richard Bergman, will visit India this cold weather and play exhibition matches in important centres like Madras, Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Simla, it is learnt here.

The former world champions will also be visiting Ceylon.

They are expected to arrive in India from Australia towards the end of October and spend five to six weeks in the country visiting important sporting centres.

Mr. T. D. Rangaramanujam, Honarary Treasuer of the All-India Trust of India tonight that the Trust of of India tonight that the profits, if any, from the exhibition matches would be utilised for sending out an Indian team to participate in the world table tennis championship contest to be held in Budapest in January 1950.

CUNCOLIM UNION TEAM IMPRESSES

Turner Cup Soccer

BOMBAY, Monday.

Cuncolim Union, the Star Goan village team who are in two Semi-finals of the Luzito Cup and Cortalim Cup Tournaments, yet scored another meritorious win in the Turner Cup at the Brabourne Stadium on Monday evening when they beat Colvalle Union by four goals to nothing and entered the semi-final.

Krishna opened the score for Cuncolim in the first half of play, and Martin Moraes (1) and Syres de Souza (2) completed the tally, the winners now await the winners at Assagao and Anjuna in the semi-final round.

Off For The Channel Swim

Seventeen-year old American school girl Shirley May France during her attempt to swim the English Channel.

Western India Badminton

FERREIRA EXTENDED

BOMBAY, Monday.

There was very little to enthuse over when this evening the Western India Badminton Championships were continued at the Bombay Gymkhana court. With the exception of Henry Ferreira-Ramesh Desai match and the mixed doubles encounter between Patil and Miss Farias and Talyarkhan and Miss Oak, all the matches were one-sided.

Playing in the quarter-final round against Henry Ferreira Ramesh won the first game, but could not succeed in winning any more game.

Ably supported by Miss Oak, Homi Talyerkhan took Patil and Miss Nigudker to three games.

George Lewis, who yesterday returned from Madras made his first appearance in this year's tournament this evening. Playing his two singles matches, one against Madgaokar and the other against M. S. Patil, Lewis won both these matches in extremely easy fashion.

The young Women's doubles pair Miss Betty Farias and Miss Tehmi Vakeel reached the final round of the women's doubles and will now meet Mumtaz Chinoy and Mrs. Lewis.

The following were the results:—

Men's Singles

George Lewis beat V. A. Madgaonkar.

QUARTER-FINAL:— B. D. Shroff beat H. K. Talyarkhan, 15-11, 15-12; Davinder Mohan w.o. P. S. Nilkant; H. Ferreira beat R. D. Desai, 11-15, 15-3, 15-5; G. Lewis beat M. S. Patil, 15-5, 15-7.

Mixed Doubles

QUARTER-FINAL: G. P. Shirke and Miss S. Nigudkar beat B. V. Ullal and Mrs. Nouger, 15-12, 15-8; M. S. Patil and Miss B. Farias beat H. K. Talyarkhan and Miss Oak, 15-11, 7-15, 15-2.

Women's Doubles

SEMI-FINAL:— Miss B. Farias and Miss T. H. Vakeel beat Mrs. B. Castellino and Mrs. G. Nasikwala, 15-8, 15-4; Miss M. R. Chinoy and Mrs. N. Lewis beat Mrs. Nagarwala and Miss Apte, 15-1, 15-6.

To-day's Fixtures

5-00 J. S. Mehta vs. S. A. Phalnikar 5-20 WOMEN'S SINGLES SEMI-FINAL: Miss M. R. Chinoy vs. Miss T. H. Vakeel 5-40 MEN'S SINGLES: SEMI-FINALS: Devinder Mohan vs. B. D. Shroff 6-00 H. Ferreira vs. G. S. Lewis 6-20 WOMEN'S SINGLES: SEMI-FINAL: Miss B. Farias vs Mrs. N. Lewis 6-40 MIXED DOUBLES: QUARTER-FINAL: K. S. Tiloy and Mrs. Panday vs B. D. Shroff and Mrs. B. Castellino 7-00 MEN'S DOUBLES: SEMI-FINALS: D. G. Mugwe and B. V. Ullal vs. Devinder Mohan M. N. Desai 7-20 M. S. Patil and M. K. Bopardikar vs. H. Ferreira and H. K. Talyarkhan.

WESTERN INDIA SQUASH

BOMBAY, Monday.

Young Shiraz Mecklai went down fighting to Jayendrashinh in the Western India Squash Championships being held at the Cricket Club of India. Mecklai won the first game very easily, but lost the next three to an opponent who had better experience and above all better stamina as well.

In a well contested encounter between Dewan Sherar and A. G. Reynols, the former had to bring out all he knew before he could get the better of Reynolds.

One of the seeded players, R. F Moss, experienced little trouble in beating K. D. Vasista, while the young collegian Madhav Apte beat his opponent, Gajendrasinh all ends up.

The following were the results:—

R. F. Moss beat K. D. Vasista, 9—7, 9—1, 9—4; Jayendrassinh beat S. Mecklai, 1—9, 9—5, 9—7, 9—6; F. A. A. Smith beat L. D. Bhatia, 9—2, 9—3, 9—4; Dewan Sherar beat A. C. Reynolds, 9—2, 9 3, 10—9; M. L. Apte beat Gajendrasinh, 9—1, 9—3, 9—2; J. M. Mehta beat Dhir, 9—4, 9—2, 9—3.

TODAY'S FIXTURES

6 p.m.: Raj Kumar Narpat Singh vs. M. L. Apte; F. Castelino vs. E. Reynolds or Chaturvedi; Major K. K. Khanna vs. H. K. Malhotra; H. L. Murray vs. R. F. Moss; Major K. C. Anand vs. K. K. Malhotra; J. M. Mehta vs. F. P. Pundole.

PROFESSIONAL SINGLES: Wali Mohamed vs. "A" player; Abdul Latif vs. Gul Rehman; Bhura Dagdoo vs. Khan Din; Yusuf vs. Umar Khan.

HAVE YOU LOST AS MUCH ON A HORSE AS ITS PURCHASE PRICE?

Then You Can Own Horses Who Will Be Specially Trained By Experts To Win Quickly

LONDON, SEPT. 11.

For some years now there have been tentative suggestions by interested persons that the public should start Race-horse Owner Clubs with individuals owning a share of a horse, writes Vernon Morgan, Reuter's Sports Editor.

They would then have the pleasure of going to watch it run and saying to themselves "I have backed by horse each way."

There are any number of people going racing in Britain today. The ordinary man and woman punter to whom such an idea appeals, and making the most of this appeal, there has now been founded a Racehorse Owners' club to which members can belong at a cost of only five shillings a week. The yearly subscription is £12. The subscriptions will be put towards the buying of racehorses for the club.

There are apparently plenty of people ready to pay that sum to "own" a racehorse. After all, there are any number of punters who have "bought" a racehorse for very much higher sums with the money that they have put on the horse only to watch it lose.

The idea of the promoters is stated to be to get together about 50 horses for their members. A four-page circular which has been sent out, says, these horses will have "special expert training to win quickly by many valuable races."

What success this venture will have remains to be seen but the Secretary of the Club said he had been inundated with enquiries from respective members.

FAILURE TO BEAT NEW ZEALANDERS BLAMED ON BAD BOWLING

Revival Of Yorkshire Raises Hopes Of Better Days For English Cricket

LONDON, September 11. (P.T.I.-Reuter).

KING WILLIAM, the name often given to cricket, is dead until his metamorphosis next year. How will he emerge that is what lovers of the game are asking, especially in view of the West Indies tour next summer and the trip to Australia during the winter.

There is little doubt that the men from the West Indiis hold their own next summer, if their play last year in India and earlier their successes against the English touring team are any criterion.

'The English season which has just closed was an exciting one from the county point of view with the thrilling tie between Yorkshire and Middlesex but from the national viewpoint not very satisfactory.

England's failure to beat the touring New Zealanders showed clearly that the game has not revived since the war. There are those who try to blame the fact that the tests were only three days' duration for the drawn games, but it should not be overlooked that England had the opportunity to win had the bowling been good enough

WICKETS SHOULD BE MORE SPORTING

It looks as if there will be a repetition of these drawn games in next summer series against the West Indies, although it is quite likely that the tests scheduled for three days will be prolonged after all to four, not that gives any certainty to the conclusion of a match with a side as strong in batting as the West Indies. The weakness of the English bowling has led to more appeals to the controlling body to do something to make the wickets more sporting Walter Hammond, former England captain, is among those who consider that the pitches today are too good. In his opinion the game is going to suffer unless something is done about it.

Some of England's leading players will be going overseas as coaches (Jack Robertson and Jim Kaler are going to South Africa where they will be able to watch current Australian form, for Australia is to tour the Union this winter), but that is gentle relaxation compared with a strenuous tour. Dennis Compton, England's great all-rounder might have gone coaching too (he was asked to make the trip to New Zealand) but football is keeping him at home. Cricket fans are hoping that when next summer comes along, the rest which the best players have had will have proved to be beneficial and that with the revival of that great cricketing county Yorkshire, there may also be some marked improvement in the quality of England's traditional national game.

ALL-INDIA RUGBY TOURNEY

COLOMBO, Sept. 12 (P.T.I.): Five teams from India have entered the All-India Rugby Tournament which will be staged here from October 3.

In all nine teams are expected to participate in the tournament.

Following is the draw:

FIRST ROUND: 1. Calcutta Schools Old Boys vs Royal Navy (October 3).

SECOND ROUND: 2. All Ceylon's 'B' Team vs Calcutta Football Club (October 3).

3. Bombay Gymkhana Club vs Calcutta Rovers F.C. (Oct. 3).

4. All Ceylon 'A' Team vs R.A.F. and Army Combined (Oct. 4).

5. Madras Presidency vs Winners of (1) (Oct. 4).

SEMI-FINALS: Winners of (2) vs Winners of (3) Oct. 5, Winners of (4) vs Winners of (5) Oct. 6.

Final on Saturday, October 8.

A seven-a-side tournament will be staged on Friday October 7 for teams knocked out.

Football At Kanpur

KANPUR, Sept. 12 (API).

Two matches were down for decision this evening in the All-India Gopinath Memorial Football Tournament.

In their quarter-final replay, Raisina Sporting Union of New Delhi trounced the local Atherton West Club by seven goals to two. In the other game, Friends Union Club qualified to meet Raisina Sporting by defeating the Gurkul University of Saharanpur by five goals to nil.

Seven outstation and thirteen local teams are participating in the tournament.

ISLAM GYMKHANA TABLE TENNIS

Moderate Entries Received

BOMBAY, Monday.

Many well-known players in the table tennis game have entered for the Islam Gymkhana Tournament which are due to start on Wednesday, but they have been rather sparing in the matter of choosing their entries.

While Chandarana has entered for only the doubles events, Vittal has only entered the singles. Kumar Ghosh, who won the provincial title and gave a brilliant performance in the CCI tournament yesterday, has entered for all the three events, and his accepting the invitation to participate in the tournament has acted as a great encouragement to this one of the city's youngest tournaments.

The following are the seedings in the various events:—

MEN'S SINGLES: Kumar Gosh, 2. M. V. S. Vittal, 3. Ossie Dyer, 4. H. M. Khanchand. The other four seeded players are:—A. S. Amladi, D. P. Somaya, V. B. Shanbag and B. A. Laljee.

WOMEN'S SINGLES: 1. Mrs. Banoo Cama, 2. Miss Suhasini Dharap, 3. Mrs. Mani Bharucha and 4. Miss Jaya Walawalkar.

MEN'S DOUBLES: 1. U. M. Chandarana and R. M. Khatau, 2. H. M. Khanchand and O. Dyer, 3. K. Ghosh and P. S. Varde, 4. J. S. Patkar and B. A. Laljee.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES: 1. Miss Jaya Walawalkar and Miss Suhasini Dharap, 2. Mrs. M. Bharucha and Mrs. G. Nasikwala.

MIXED DOUBLES: 1. Miss Jaya Walawalkar and Khanchand, 2. Miss Piroja Irani and U. M. Chandarana, 3. Miss Suhasini Dharap and B. A. Laljee, and 4. Mrs. Mani Bharucha and J. S. Patkar.

JUNIOR'S SINGLES: I. R. Joosab and M. L. Lulla.

IMPORTANT CHANGES IN WORLD HOCKEY RULES

Recommendations By The International Federation

LUCKNOW, SEPTEMBER 12 (P.T.I.): THE INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY FEDERATION HAS MADE SOME IMPORTANT CHANGES IN THE EXISTING INTERNATIONAL RULES OF HOCKEY WITH REGARD TO PENALTIES, BULLY, CORNER (LONG) AND "PENALTY-CORNER". IT HAS ALSO EFFECTED A TEMPORARY MODIFICATION IN THE DIMENSION OF THE STRIKING CIRCLE.

Mr. Albert Demaurex, Honarary General Secretary of the International Hockey Federation, has informed the Indian Hockey Federation of the adjustments and the alternations to the existing rules of the game made by the Technical committee of the International Hockey Federation in agreement with the Hockey Board.

The infringement of a number of rules, as they now stand, will from now onwards, be penalised much more severely through the discertion of umpires.

For persistent international breaches by the defending teams in entering goal line before the corner 'long' hit is taken by the attacking team, will in future be penalised with "penalty corner" and the same type of intentional breaches during a "penalty corner" hit will be penalised with a "penalty bully".

Furthermore it is customary to award a free hit for offences committed by the defending teams outside their circle, but now if deliberate offences are committed by the defending team outside their circle but within their 25 yards area, the umpire may award a "penalty-corner". Here the umpire will be the sole judge as to whether the breach committed was intentional or accidental. The umpire will have the power to nominate the player in the case of a penalty bully.

MINOR CHANGES IN PRESENT RULES

Other minor adjustments in the existing rules are as follows:

A minimum weight for the sticks is provided for so as to prevent the goal-keepers from using tiny symbolic sticks. The total weight as provided by the existing rules is not to exceed 28 ounces and now along with it a restriction is imposed on the minimum weight which should not be less than 12 ounces.

The goal-keeper is now allowed to kick as well as stop the ball with any part of his body, but only inside his own circle and will not be penalised for 'carried'.

The 24 yards line in future will be marked throughout the width of the ground by means of a dotted line and not for a distance of nine yards only as at present.

The time taken between the award of a penalty bully and resumption of play shall now be added to the agreed time of play.

Hockey balls of any description may be used in standard matches provided there is mutual agreement but must have the weight and size same as mentioned in the existing rules.

An experiment with a striking circle enlarged by one yard during the 1949-50 season has been recommended. Thus the distance of 15 yards is to be increased to 16 yards without affecting the dimensions of the ground. With this change it is meant to find out whether a larger striking circle makes it possible to play more correctly inside the circle, as it would give more room to the attackers at the decisive stage of the game and would make it less easy for the defenders to obstruct. In addition, this change should indicate whether the usefulness of the penalty corner is thereby increased.

The Secretary General of the International Hockey Federation has asked all the affiliated federations to report on the conclusions drawn from "this experimental change" of the enlargement of the circle by April 30. 1950.

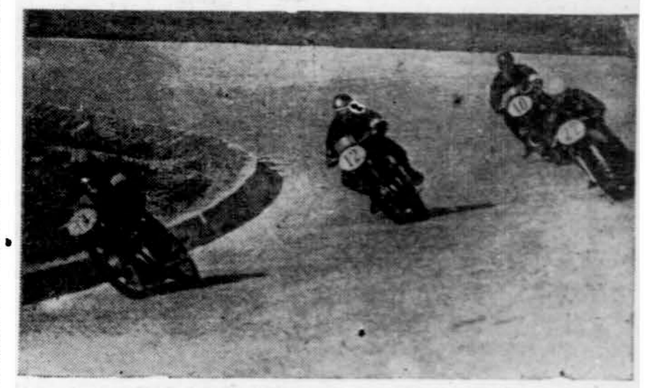
SPORT AND PASTIME ANNUAL NUMBER

SECOND ANNIVERSARY NUMBER OF SPORT AND PASTIME", within two years, this weekly has earned a good popularity among the sportsmen and lovers of sports.

Some of the contributions in this number are from well-known sports writers. Pingleton's Instructional article on cricket will be very helpful to young cricketers: H. W. Stevenson's contribution on Billiards is useful for lovers of that game.

Pictures of prominent Indian sportsmen like Dattu Phadkar, Dilip Bose, (national tennis champion) Baldir Singh (India's Hockey Centre-forward) Eric Phillip (the Sprint Champ, who represented India at Olympics) and Manna (football ace full back) are also included in the magazine.

The Turn At Break-Neck Speed



Nella Pagani of Italy, seen at speed followed by Graham of Britain and Artesiani of Italy—during the 500 c.c. event in the Grand Prix of Europe at Monza, Italy. Pagani won the race on his 500 c.c. Gilera. Graham was winning at one time but had a spill.

Hardstaff Leading Batsman In County Cricket

ASPINALL JUST QUALIFIES TO HEAD BOWLING AVERAGES

LONDON, Sept. 10 (PTI-Reuter).

First twelve batsmen in the final first class cricket averages are:
Qualification Twenty Innings.)

	Innings	Not out	Runs	Highest Innings	Average
J. Hardstaff (Nottinghamshire)	40	9	2251	162*	72.61
L. Hutton (Yorkshire)	56	6	3429	269*	68.58
R. T. Simpson (Nottinghamshire)	46	6	2525	238	63.12
M. Donnelly (New Zealand)	45	8	2287	206	61.81
John Langridge (Sussex)	53	5	2914	234*	60.70
B. Sutcliffe (New Zealand)	49	5	2627	243	59.70
W. Keeton (Nottinghamshire)	38	1	2049	208	55.37
D. J. Insole (Essex)	39	9	1640	219*	54.66
C. Washbrook (Lancashire)	27	1	1419	141	54.57
W. Wallace (New Zealand)	41	6	1722	197	49.20
N. Oldfield (Northamptonshire)	47	3	2192	168	49.81
D. Compton (Middlesex)	56	4	2530	182	48.65

* Not out.

First twelve in the bowling—qualification thirty wickets—were:

	Overs	Mds.	Runs	Wckts.	Avge.
R. Aspinall (Yorkshire)	133.1	32	289	30	9.63
T. W. Goddard (Gloucestershire)	1187.2	326	3069	160	19.18
A. H. Kardar (Warwickshire) and (Oxford)	922.5	366	1777	92	19.31
R. Howorth (Worcestershire)	1113.4	386	2278	117	19.47
H. L. Hazell (Somerset)	923.1	303	2065	106	19.48
J. A. Young (Middlesex)	1192.1	419	2422	122	19.85
L. Jackson (Derbyshire)	1020.1	256	2450	120	20.41
W. E. Hollies (Warwickshire)	1627.4	584	3413	166	20.56
A. Coxton (Yorkshire)	920.2	238	2160	101	20.79
M. H. Wrigley (Oxford University)	314.4	75	792	38	20.84
R. O. Jenkins (Worcestershire)	1146.1	187	3879	183	21.19
T. B. Burtt headed the New Zealanders' bowling averages with	1235	410	2929	128	22.88

ALYCIDON RETIRES TO THE STUD

Named As The 'Horse Of The Year

LONDON, Sept. 11, (P.T.I.-Reuter): Lord Derby's Alycidon, hero of the Ascot Gold Cup in which he beat the crack American colt, Black Tarquin, bade farewell to the turf at Doncaster this week with a fine tires to stud having equalled a 70-year-old record by winning the three victory in the Doncaster Cup over two and a quarter miles, writes Vernon Morgan, Reuter's Sports Editor.

This four-year-old chestnut had a wonderful final season and he re- big long distance cup races, the Ascot Gold Cup, Goodwood Cup and Doncaster Cup and retiring with winning prize money of over £37,000 to his credit gained in eleven victories. A lazy horse at home but a "smasher" on the race course, Alycidon is to be syndicated as a stallion for £120,000.

There will be 40 shares of £3,000 each.

This sum is £20,000 higher than the syndicated figure of Dante.

There is little doubt that Alycidon over the new market mile.

will be named the "horse of the year" and his duel with Black Tarquin at Ascot in the Gold Cup as the "race of the year".

His future at the stud will be watched with great interest, especially as Britain can do with good stayers like Derby's fine horse.

The Aga Khan has had some very useful horses in his long career as an owner so that he declared that his Champagne stakes winner Palestine was "the best two-year-old I have ever owned." It can be taken for granted that this grev-son of Fair Trial is a very exceptional colt. So far he had won all his six races and already picked up the useful sum of £16,630.

The Bombay Chronicle

He that is head of a party is but a boat on a wave, that raises not itself, but is moved upward by the billow which it floats upon.

—WALTER SCOTT.

HECTORING TACTICS

The menacing tone of British comment on India's attitude on the Kashmir question, will very probably be another "surprise" for Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru but it was to be expected. It is the tradition of British foreign politics to give in to the truculent and to browbeat the submissive. As a Chinese commentator has observed, this attitude results in excessbullying or excessive boot-licking. So far as India is concerned, her conduct throughout the Kashmir dispute has been one which placed her in the submissive category and the British surprised at the sudden resistance now offered to the mounting exactions of the U.N. Commission by the Government of India, think that they can achieve results by addressing lengthy lectures to India. The London "Times" which hitherto was talking in soft undertones on the problem of Kashmir and had little advice to offer Pakistan, has suddenly thundered a warning to India and hinted darkly of United Nations sanctions to be applied against India. The "New Statesman" in a more gentlemanly manner warns India, if she is wise, to welcome the mediation of Admiral Nimitz. It would be interesting to know what it is that has provoked this international goondaism and why the past failure to persuade Pakistan to observe international codes is suddenly replaced by a vigorous enthusiasm for advising India. It cannot be that the Indian refusal to hearken to the Truman-Attlee appeal and to abide by the U.N. Commission arbitration directive has provoked so much storm. If anything, the excitement in the British press suggests that the anxiety is to force a settlement at all costs, regardless of its consequences, careless of the merits of the case. It should be obvious to the meanest intelligence that the kind of hectoring indulged in by the "Times" is just the strategy calculated to stiffen the Indian attitude.

The terms of the Commission's memorandum have now been published. Any impartial reader of this new proposal will see how unacceptable it is for India to submit to them. The main point is that the two Governments are to submit to arbitration their differences regarding implementation of Part II of the August 13, 1948 resolution, and the arbitrator's decisions to be binding on both parties. We do not see why the U.N. Commission which has been responsible for the confusion arising between not two but three parties, should now seek a way out of the trouble by back-door methods. It is an old trick and it has once too often been played against India. The object is to secure an "enforceable" scheme and rush through with giving effect to it. (It will be recalled that the reason why the Mountbatten partition plan was worked whilst the Cabinet Mission scheme had to be abandoned was that the first was enforceable whilst the second was not. In a mood of indiscreet candour, Lord Mountbatten admitted as much himself). The whole manipulation now is to get India to accept an enforceable scheme. Once consent is secured, the whole situation will be twisted round and the U.N. Commission, instead of plodding its way through the trouble by saying one thing to India and another to Pakistan, will just ride roughshod over Indian feeling. The first thing that the U.N. Commission, the chief instrument of all the confusion and misunderstanding, should do is to clear the field of its own mistakes. The passing on of complications to an arbitrator can only lead to a fixing of the errors that have been already perpetrated by the U.N. Commission.

It cannot be reiterated too often that by her action in holding the accession of Kashmir as a tentative decision until it was confirmed by popular opinion expressed in a plebiscite, India did not leave the door open to an elaborate international intrigue to undo the accession. The decision could be reversed but only by the declared vote of the people of Kashmir. That situation has been made very nearly impossible by the presence of the "Azad Kashmir forces", a subsidiary and subordinate branch of the Pakistan army, on Kashmir territory. Moreover, it should not be forgotten that Pakistan has been emboldened by the Indian reference to the U.N. Security Council into digging itself in Kashmir and gradually raising its claims. Not only does the U.N. Commission restrict the reference to the arbitration to a few questions in dispute between Pakistan and India—leaving aside the thorny subject of its own incompetence and confused thinking—but it even refuses to define the procedure to be followed by the arbitrator until the acceptance of its proposal is made certain. The United Nations has not created so much confidence in itself as to ask for this blind faith. The Indian Government, in particular having suffered the consequences of being internationally minded, might be excused if it is chary of plunging into the Nimitz arbitration. Now that the Indian refusal is there, the Commission might well consider the next step, referring the whole dispute back to the Security Council where everything including the conduct of the Commission itself can be considered.

It is all very well for the British press to thunder and threaten sanctions. But it would be wise to remember that India too is not left without resources. If the U.N. is reluctant to heed India's voice and over-anxious to force decisions on this country, India can proceed with implementing the accession and finalising what of her grace she had left tentative. There is such a thing as pressing a nation too hard and international bodies have before this understood the unwisdom of minatory gestures. There will be many in India who will be driven to question the sense of having carried a dispute to such an ineffectual organisation as the U.N. which is neither interested in getting at the truth nor in putting forward just solutions and maintaining them against all threats. There will be little disposition to dismiss the U.N. Commission's obvious defects as peculiar to that one body, still less to allow for the natural drawbacks of inexperience. And the campaign directed against India by well-meaning, though ill-informed, Western leaders is not calculated to improve matters.

Mahasabha Politics

The Mahasabha politicians have almost always followed the easy path in politics. That "principle" of theirs also explains why they seldom resist the temptation to adopt tactics which appear to be immediately favourable. One instance is the Mahasabha Working Committee's resolution criticising the Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru for referring the Kashmir issue to the United Nations and for holding out "any promise of a plebiscite in Kashmir". It is, of course, none of the Mahasabha's business to realise and appreciate the circumstances connected with the Kashmir problem or the fact that the claim of the leaders of India to profess principles of democracy and of international obligations is honest and genuine and also ultimately in the best interests of this country and its people. It may be true that the Security Council and the members of its Kashmir Commission have not quite risen to the demands of those principles, of which incidentally, they should be faithful servants more than others. But that cannot, post-facto or even otherwise, be any reason why India and its leaders should have failed those principles and their duty.

The Mahasabha Working Committee has achieved other contradictions too in its resolutions. It has criticised the intervention of the U. S. President, Mr. Truman and the British Prime Minister, Mr. Attlee in the Kashmir problem. And it has done so quite rightly too. But by another resolution the committee has urged the Government of India to grant recognition to the State of Israel. But what is now called the State of Israel is, through every stage of its development from the inception of an idea to the formal establishment of Israel, the creation of "intervention" by Mr Truman and the predecessors of Messrs. Truman and Attlee, an open almost cynical "intervention" in the affairs of Palestine and its people. There is also, we notice, a demand by the Mahasabha that West Bengal elections should be held on the basis of adult franchise. Not much need be said about it beyond this that it is very interesting to find the Mahasabha declaring itself on the side of adult franchise. But—has it consulted the R.S.S. chief?

Tete-à-Tete

WITHOUT COMMENT.

SRINAGAR, Sept. 11: To seek certain important clarifications on India's reply, regarding the proposal for arbitration on the Kashmir dispute. Mr. Robert Ma Cattee, new Chairman of the U. N. Kashmir Commission, and Mr. Leguizaman, Argentine member of the Commission, are leaving for Delhi tomorrow.

The Commission is understood to have recognised that its next step depends on India's attitude.—P.T.I.

★ ★ ★

In connection with the Congress proposal to hold fresh elections in West Bengal, the All-India Hindu Mahasabha Working Committee has, by a resolution, urged the Government that the election should be held on the basis of adult franchise.

Splendid But often enough there is danger in being too smart; the danger, for instance, of annoying the anti-adult franchise guruji Golwalkar.

★ ★ ★

Addressing a public meeting at Karachi on the first anniversary of Mr. Jinnah's death, Mr. Jogendra Nath Mandal, Pakistan's Law Minister, said he subscribed to the view of "some members of the minority that they were much better off and well protected during the life-time of the Qaid-i-Azam".

Hullo, hullo, hullo, what was Mr. Mandal, Law Minister, insinuating?

★ ★ ★

In the commonwealth conference debate on methods of combating communism, the Pakistan delegate, explaining the position of his country said the people had to be shown the values and power of democratic ideals.

They have. It is becoming an increasingly urgent need.

★ ★ ★

Opposing in the same debate the British view that the world is definitely divided into communist and anti-Communist camps and every one would have to choose between the two, the Indian delegate said it would mean backing reactionary forces in many parts of the world, which would have the effect of fostering communism.

There is, however, no further report to the effect that the British delegate and Dr. Malan's South African representative were found looking at each other.

★ ★ ★

The interim progress report by the Secretary General of the Hague Round Table Conference discloses, says a PTI-Reuter message, partial agreement on the issue of the financial and economic policy of the future Republic being an internal matter to be decided upon later by the Indonesians.

On this matter of financial and economic policy there couldn't be, so to speak, impartial agreement between the Indonesians and the Dutch, could there be?

★ ★ ★

The Chinese Nationalist news agency, says a Hongkong report, claims that troops on Pintang Island, Formosan Strait, have repulsed an amphibious communist attack.

Wonderful. Smashing, in fact, decisive victory. The communists are finished and done with.

MUNICIPAL BY-ELECTIONS AND THE CONGRESS

By A Congressman

The Political atmosphere in the city is stirred up once again with the Municipal by-election to be held today and tomorrow. All the major political parties have thrown themselves into the fray. A lot of electioneering campaign is being carried on by these parties.

The Socialists have been addressing meetings after meetings at nooks and corners in the election localities and the Communists are doing the same. The ruling party viz. the Congress has, however, preferred to confine itself to group meetings among the workers. As usual parties in the opposition are indulging in irresponsible criticism and absurd assurances. The Socialists are promising to convert this earth into a second heaven. The Communist go a step further and promise an Utopia in less than a week. Some members of the opposition promise sufficient housing, some promise water enough to drink and to drown oneself and some promise comforts and luxuries of life in the home of every worker.

CONFUSING PROPAGANDA

Along with all these promises they do not forget to mention that the present Government is not what it should be and that the shortages, whether in housing, water and high prices, are due to the Government alone. All these utterances perplex the common voter. He is fully aware of the constructive work being done by the Congress all these years for the uplift of the masses. Unable to determine the causes of the present crisis, he may be confused into believing some of the utterances of these propagandists. Let us try to clarify the situation.

We must not forget the great achievements of the Congress which won for this country its freedom and reputation. If we are to take stock of the achievements of Congress since it came to power we will definitely come to the conclusion that it has been doing creditably well. Our alien rulers had left the country in a state which was not very congenial to the growth of a nation. A hundreds of States, communal differences, etc., were great obstacles to our nation building activities and yet leaders like Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Sardar Patel pulled the country out of great crisis and have enhanced its reputation in the arena of international politics. The integration of 700 and odd States, the resettlement of refugees, the building of our defence services, and our foreign trade are a sufficient proof of the competent handling of the situation by the Congress Government.

PAST LEGACIES

Thinking from the point of view of the common man, we agree that there is shortage of food, shortage of houses, clothing, etc. Similarly, we have insufficient means of transport also. Prices are high. But the reasons are not as represented by the opposition. Shortage of food is not due to the Congress Government. All these shortages are due to the legacies of the previous alien government and to certain extent due to partition of the country and causes beyond the control of any Government. With the end of the World War II there have been serious repercussions on the economic and political life of the whole world. The devastation of many a fertile land, the inadequate man-power to cope up with agriculture in Europe, all these factors resulted in low production of food and other materials. Similarly, imports have become difficult. Concerning shortage of clothing and housing, the same reasons can be advanced. Building materials are, in short supply, and, therefore, we cannot keep pace with our housing programme and give adequate shelter to our population.

PART OF WORLD CRISIS

In short, the difficulties that are faced today by any government are a result of world-wide exigencies created on account of an unsound economic and political situation not in any particular country, but in the world as a whole. However, an average citizen is usually blind to these causes. If he does not get sufficient food, he curses the government, its ministers, its food officials and down to everybody else. If he does not get clothing he repeats his curses tool.

Herein we cannot shut our eyes to the conditions in other countries like England, and the continental nations. In England itself, there is a terrible food shortage. Food articles, meat, eggs, fish, coal and all daily necessities are rationed. If he has an egg for his breakfast, an Englishman considers himself extremely lucky. Similarly, he has to purchase his cloth on coupons. Yet the average Englishman does not indulge in cursing the British Government and its Ministers for all this.

Conditions are, however, different in this country and the reason being that the average citizen of India lacks in national feeling. Those educated few who have all imagination and power to think shut their minds completely to sane thinking. So far as the labour community and other less educated communities are concerned, we have no reason to blame them since they are guided by the so-called middle-classes.

FIGHT DISRUPTION

Here is a word of advice to the common citizen. He should not be guided by umpteen assurances given by the opposition promising removal of all these difficulties but think for himself and act accordingly Definitely, it is the duty of the Government to improve the lot of every man in all respects. But if there is any disruption in the day today life of the nation owing to causes beyond the control of that nation then certainly that government cannot be blamed. On the contrary it is the duty of every sane thinking citizen to rally round the Government and strengthen its hand to fight these disruptive tendencies with a view to consolidating the life of the whole country in all its aspects.

Opposition no doubt, is a pre-requisite for democracy but if it does not follow the simple moral code in politics and just opposes for the sake

(Continued on Page 9)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

For Or Against?

The argument advocated by a British delegate at the Commonwealth Relations Conference that there was now a division of the world into Communist and non-Communist camps and everyone would soon have to decide on which side he was, is fraught with danger. This type of logic is a sure way to another war. Those who are interested in the peaceful solution of world problems cannot admit this division of the world into water-tight compartments. For the sake of humanity, living and yet to be born, we have to find out a less blood-thirsty and more optimistic course. By denying any intercourse between the two blocs or refusing to tolerate any other ideology than the prevailing two, is to give a sure invitation to world disaster. India rightly pointed at the conference that by committing oneself to the anti-Communist bloc, one will have to back reactionary forces in many parts of the world, which would in turn foster communism. Instead, India said, that attention should be focussed on measures to improve social and economic conditions in their own right, not just as anti-Communist policies. Pakistan supported India in her stand.

Choice Of Weapons

There was also a difference of opinion whether economic or military action was the most important front against Communism. The West, which is obsessed by the war idea, emphasised military measures, while the Asian countries stressed the need for economic measures. Being used to better standard of life the western nations do not seem to appreciate Asia's demand for priority for economic unliftment. The United States and Britain are more anxious to maintain their pre-war standard, while the European democracies hope speedily to recover to their normal living standard with the Marshall aid. Some sort of unexpressed fear may be there in the west that if Asia is developed economically it may affect adversely their own standard, as it had been based on the economic exploitation of the east. That is why they may be giving priority to military measures against communism If the Asian countries follow their example they will have to put in cold storage all their plans for economic advancement of their people, till the issue is decided between the two blocs by resort to arms. After that they will have to start all over again to improve the standard of living of their people. The Asian countries feel that the interests of their people come first before the battle of ideologies by military weapons. That is why they are reticent about joining the anti-communist front just now. It is possible that out of India's stand of neutrality between the two blocs a via media might be reached between communism and democracy. The two blocs are so much convinced about their own ideologies that this philosophy of the middle of the road will not be welcomed by them. But if the western democracies or the Commonwealth make it an issue that those who are not with them are against them will be making a big mistake. By this short-sighted policy they may even drive friends into the arms of their enemies.

Wear The Uniform

"Join the Navy and see the world" was the inducement offered to ambitious young men in pre-war days. The R.A.F. needed no such bait. Its uniform was so striking—it used to be said that its splendour started many divorce proceedings—that recruits poured in. That there was a strict rationing of cloth in those days does not detract from the attractiveness of the apparel. Unfortunately, the uniform prescribed for the feminine section of Bombay's Home Guards seems to have no such appeal. It is not even tolerable, it is repulsive—at least that is what those who did not wear the uniform when the Home Minister addressed their parade the other day must have felt. But the Home Minister had no time for the finer points of saratorial elegance. He made it clear to those who had placed beauty before duty that they had no place in the force. But one wonders whether such a firm attitude, admirable in other cases, will help in this matter. Women seem to place more importance on clothes than men, and when one comes to analyse the causes behind the huge accumulation of cloth in the mills, it might be that Authority's craze for standardization which fails to take note of Eve's fondness for variety, has contributed to the crisis. In these days, we have a committee for anything. A Committee—naturally, with a majority of women—might be constituted to fashion a uniform more agreeable to the majority than the one now discarded by the Maharashtrian recruits.

Dollar Talks

American press comments on the current dollar talks are very helpful—so far as words go. The Americans give their full moral support to Britain in crisis; they realise that the British Isles are America's first line of defence. The romantic illusion that they are helping the "mother country" is very satisfying to adolescent American pride, and incidentally boosts the circulation of their papers. It is when the concrete steps are discussed that the rift in the lute becomes evident. One of these is that America should lower her tariff walls if she wants her debtors to pay back—an obvious solution. But Americans are frightened at the prospect. "Such a proposal from foreigners is certain to ruffle some senatorial tempers", says a commentator with the accent on the word "foreigners." Another suggestion was that America should buy more rubber from Malaya. That will be the last thing they will do, exclaims the commentator, who is not sure whether Malaya will not be lost again. It is thus evident that the much boosted identity of interests and the mutual trust between the Anglo-Saxon cousins is limited to matters which do not touch their pockets.

Commendable Promptitude

Yesterday we had occasion to comment on the unfortunate incident in Calcutta in which several students, packed in a prison van, suffered severely from exposure to heat and the sun. It is very gratifying to learn that the Government of West Bengal have directed the Chief Presidency Magistrate and the Commissioner of Police Calcutta to hold an immediate inquiry into the fainting of five arrested students inside that van the previous day. We welcome this order and congratulate the West Bengal Government on the promptitude with which they have moved in the matter, which did call for urgent attention by any popular Government. We trust the Chief Presidency Magistrate and the Commissioner of Police will fully and closely investigate into every aspect of that incident and find out what happened and how and why it was allowed to happen. Nor, we trust, will the affair end with a report of the inquiry. Action must, on the basis of results, be taken by the Government to ensure that such things never happen again For, that is the way of a democratic government.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

India's State Language

India's State language is the topic of the day. There is nothing to be surprised at the recent support for Sanskrit even from Dr. Ambedkar, the Law Minister of the Government of India, in the same way supporters of Hindi have advanced their own arguments, and Hindi with derivatives mostly from Sanskrit words will naturally be supported by a majority of persons who failing to get support for Sanskrit find Hindi to be the next best. Whatever may be decided upon to be the India's State language one thing must be certain that in the matter of the langauge of free India they should tap the source which is infinite and can very well meet their requirements in various technical subjects.' In this connection it has been found that it has become the fashion to equate patriotism with support for Hindi and any voice of dissent is considered treason. The time has come to put an end to this unthinking attitude and check" the irrational move of the Hindi protagonists who want to put back the clock by a century. It has even been said by some in very strong words that "politicians cannot be allowed to, make the younger generation the playthings of their fads, and thus, create chaos in a vital sector of national life. "The fathers of the Indian Constitution have a sacred trust to discharge and they should not allow their sentiment to outrun reason. English must continue as a compulsory subject along with the mother-tongue and for the rest it can be safely left to the student to choose, Hindi, Sanskrit or any other language as the optional.

Though it is a controversial point it must be said that Hindi does not satisfy literary wants. It does not bear comparison with English, Tamil and Sanskrit. In the words of a well-known person "Why should we be asked to discard Shakespeare, Milton and Shelley? Can we afford to miss Shavian humour? Is it not a fact that for over two decades, week after week, we read the writings of Mahatma Gandhi in "Young India" and "Harijan"? Do we not even today prefer to read and re-read Nehru's "Discovery of India". Therefore, there is no reason why we should despise English which has done so much to awake us to the oneness of our country.

English is most likely to be adopted as the international language. It is not an exaggerated notion because, as it is, English is the one language more spoken in the East or the West than any other known language. That English was a unifying factor could not be denied. Despite Mahatma Gandhi's insistence on Hindi, English still continues to be the main binding factor even between Congress leaders of the various provinces.

In one of the discussions it was said by Dr. Mansergh Professor of British Commonwealth Relations, Royal Institute of International Affairs, London, in answer to a question by Mr. K. Santhanam as to "what is the language in the Irish Parliament? that "proceedings are in fact in English though Irish is the official language."

The next best is Sanskrit and its greatness is evident in every department of knowledge. In mathematics, astronomy, medicine, politics and economics, the sublime thoughts found embedded in Sanskrit literature have no parallel in any other ancient literature. It is wrong to think that Sanskrit was and is the language of one particular community. If that misconception is removed, the study of Sanskrit would grow and it would become the universal language.

—S. NAGASUNDARAM.

University Examinations

While it will be some time before the far reaching recommendations of the recent University commission are implemented, it becomes important that for the period of transition, the existing system of examination is made less burdensome. While keeping the existing machinery for examination intact, a beginning could be made by implementing immediately the commission's recommendation that a degree examination should be given as far as possible, in compartments, subjectwise and timewise. Also a scheme could be devised for the purposes of giving relief to border-line candidates, especially in the case of school certificate examinations.

The need for concession, in one form or the other, is great and urgent, as the many shortcomings of the existing system are widely recognised. Reference might be made here to the elements of uncertainty present in the old type of written examination to the incidence of chance as between the candidate and the questions or as between the marker and the questions, to the unfairness and 'unreliability' of questions and in particular to the arbitrary marking by the examiner.

The insistence on simultaneous passing in all subjects might have been found suitable in times when the subject matter to be studied was quite limited, though the range of subjects rather wide. It appears that as the subject matter to be studied grew in complexity no less than in size, the burden imposed on the candidate became quite out of proportion to what originally seems to have been intended.

A student under the existing system is required to appear all over again in all the heads of passing even though he might have failed only in one subject in his previous attempt. This is a hardship on poor students, who must earn their living as early as possible.

The University commission has stated that the practice of subjecting all the work for a course to one examination at the end of the period entails unnecessary mental strain. This strain becomes all the more marked in India as the Indian examiners are wont to lay a great stress on cramming work and also because a sizable portion of the Indian students seem to be unfit to stand the strain of eight or more subject at a time.

In the circumstances therefore, it would appear that the system which enables the student to take his examination in compartments, subjectwise and timewise is best suited to the Indian conditions.

In order, therefore, to give relief to the student, the following alternatives could be considered:

(I) Extend the borderline candidates to further written supplementary examinations, one month or so after the declaration of the results, in case of two heads of passing where the student falls short of the passing mark. This concession could be made to the Secondary School Certificate examination students, and in general to those students who are precluded from taking their degree examinations by compartments.

(II) Allow the candidate to take their degree examination in compartments, subjectwise and timewise, giving or not giving them the benefit of supplementary examination according to the circumstances of the cases.

FILIPE NERI FERNANDES.

Abuse Of The Land Requisition Act (1948)

A Government spokesman told one of the Applicants for a flat that it was the policy of Government to allot flats requisitioned by Government in the ordinary way (i.e., after Notice by honest and law-abiding house owners) to Government servants only irrespective of the claims of the Public or even of the House Owners' nearest kith and kin.

The only exception made to this wholesome (?) principle was made in favour of informers of suppressed vacancies, who were rewarded for their disinterested (?) and public spirited (?) service with the allotments of such flats as a prize to encourage them.

It is indeed difficult to understand how Government are justified in monopolising the benefits of a Public Emergency Act for themselves and for their officers to the exclusion of the public for whose benefit the law was ostensibly passed.

One may also be tempted to ask what has become of the grandiose housing schemes of the Government and the Municipality who apart from giving any relief to the public deprive them even of the few vacancies of private properties which may occur now and then by virtue of their powers. This is in effect preying on the Public when they cry for protection and relief.

V. M. SARAIYA.

OPEN AIR

Only a few days ago I remarked on the comparatively small number of blue flowers we find in our gardens as well as in the jungle, for somehow the prevailing colours seem to be, particularly among the small plants, shades of pink, mauve and yellow. The other day however on the roadside just beyond Thana we found the ground literally carpeted with the most intense blue. From a short distance it was almost possible to imagine that there were little pools of clear water reflecting the blue of a cloudless sky! Actually they were patches of small plants which, I find, are the Aneilema nudiflora, of the same family as the Commelina. The plants had shallow fibrous roots and long grass-like leaves. The flower stems, which were much branched, were reddish-brown and bore numbers of buds enclosed in their reddish sepals, as well as some open flowers. The flowers were 3- cornered and consisted of three minute sepals, and three vivid blue petals, while the stamens were white in colour. These plants, which do not exceed six inches in height, thrive in moist, boggy ground, and the flowers seem to open only in the sunshine.

D. R.

ANEILEMA.

LANGUAGE WAR IS ON IN ASSEMBLY

(Continued from Page 1)

their decision on the language issue should be acceptable to the country as a whole and "it will not do to carry a point by debate in this House."

He appealed to them "not to let fall a single word or expression which might hurt or cause offence and whatever has to be said should be said in moderate language so that it may appeal to reason and there should be no appeal to feeling or passion in a matter like this."

Dr. Prasad said, "There is no other item in the whole constitution which will be required to be implemented from day to day, from hour to hour, I may almost say from minute to minute, in actual practice. Even if we succeed in getting a particular proposition passed by a majority, if it does not meet with the approval of any considerable section of the people in the country, whether in the north or in the south, the implementation of the constitution would become a most difficult problem."

300 AMENDMENTS

The President said that he had received notice of over 300 amendments and even if each speaker took only ten minutes, he did not know how long it would take to finish the discussion. He, therefore, would suggest that except for those which members wished to withdraw, all amendments might be taken as moved. He would try to accommodate as many members as possible, particularly those who had given notice of amendments, and the speeches might be limited to ten or fifteen minutes at the most.

Some members came forward with conflicting suggestions and when the discussion on procedure had gone on for well over fifteen minutes, Dr. Rajendra Prasad's proposal was carried by an overwhelming majority.

IMPRACTICABLE

Lala Deshbandhu Gupta (Delhi) suggested that a committee of nine or eleven, including the Prime Minister and Dr. Ambedkar, might be appointed to place before the House a draft which might form the basis of discussion. Dr. Prasad replied that that procedure was not practicable and would make no difference.

Mr. B. Das (Orissa) said that whatever procedure was followed, there should be no waste of money and the time of the House.

Dr. Punjabrao Deshmukh (Central Provinces) asked why a change in procedure was being adopted at the fag-end.

Dr. Prasad: Because it is the fag-end. (Laughter).

The President said that if the House co-operated, there was no reason why discussion on this question should not be finished "within a reasonable time as we have done with the rest of the constitution."

INCONSISTENCIES

The President read out amendments that figured in the list one by one and then said he would take all amendments as moved.

Mr. Kamath: "Is it in order, Sir, for a member to give amendments which are inconsistent? Dr. Ambedkar has given notice of amendments which are inconsistent to one another."

Dr. Prasad, ruling out the point, said: "It is anything unusual for a member of this House to be inconsistent." (Loud laughter).

That of course is the ultimate objective to be reached."

Having taken the main decision, they had to take decisions on subsidiary questions which were involved. The country could not afford to give up the English language at once. They had to keep English going for a number of years unless Hindi could establish for itself a place, not merely because it was an Indian language, but as a language it should be an efficient instrument for people to express themselves. Until Hindi established for itself a position, on which English stood today for Union purposes, Mr. Ayyangar went on, it would not be possible to give up English. The movers of the draft therefore took the next decision that for a period of about 15 years English should be continued for use for all purposes for which it was being used today.

NUMERALS

Mr. Ayyangar said that the question of numerals was also considered as well as the question of the languages of the units or the Republic. A decision was taken that as far as possible the language spoken in the units should be recognised as the language used for official purposes in the State and that for inter-state communications and for inter-communications between the State and the Centre English should continue to be used, provided that where between two States which spoke Hindi language there was an agreement, inter-communication in Hindi should be permitted.

As regards the question of language that should be used in the Legislature and the High Courts and the Supreme Court, they had come to the conclusion that while the language of the Union, Hindi, might be used for discussions, debates in the Legislature and the language of the States (units of the Union) might be used for similar purposes in the State Legislature, it was necessary that English should be the language for legislation, acts, rules and orders and the interpretation of laws and the judgments by the Judges of the High Courts, if the present existing satisfactory state of affairs in this regard should be continued.

FOR MANY MORE YEARS

"For my own part," Mr. Ayyangar said, "I think English would be there, it will have to be there, for many many years to come. It is not because we want to keep English language at all costs, it is because we have recognised that for Union and State purposes, Hindi would not be sufficient to be precise for the purpose of laws, or interpretations of law by the courts.

"We have to recognise one very broad fact, namely, that while we could recognise Hindi as the language for the official purpose of the Union, we must admit that this language is not today sufficiently developed. It requires a lot of enrichment in several directions and modernisation, and it requires to be imbued with a capacity to absorb ideas, styles of expression and forms of speeches from other languages. It is, therefore, provided that it is the duty of the State to promote the development of Hindi so that they can achieve all the enrichment in due course for replacing English."

Mr. Ayyangar said that broadly speaking "the draft is a result of a great deal of thought and discussion." The basic principles underlying the draft were that the common language of India for Union purposes should be Hindi, and the script should be Devanagari. It was also a part of the basic policy that they should use international form of the Indian numerals. The authors of the draft contemplated that these three items should be essential parts of the basic policy for practically all time.

WE MUST BE PROUD

Speaking on the international form of Indian numerals, he said it originated from India and the country must be proud to continue the use of this universally used form of numerals and then make it a part of the future language set up of the country.

Secondly the whole world, perhaps with the exception of two or three countries, had adopted these numerals. It was but right that India should keep in step with the world, nay the leadership of the world, with all the advantages it brought. India should not go back to something which was not universally used, not even used everywhere in the country, and which it was not possible for the world at large to use in the future.

Mr. Ayyangar appealed to the House to look at the problem "from a purely objective standpoint" and asked members "not to be carried away by mere sentiments or any kind of allegiance to revivalism of one kind or another." The House had to adopt an instrument which would serve the country best in future, he said.

He added: "It will be the most unhappy thing, and a disappointing illustration of our inability to reach an agreed conclusion on so vital a matter, if on this question we have to divide the House. I am sure good sense will prevail."

In conclusion, he asserted that his articles were an integrated whole and if one part of it was touched the whole would fall to pieces. (Cheers.)

BIDDING GOODBYE TO A LANGUAGE

Ayyangar's Feelings

Mr. N. Gopalaswamy Ayyangar, moving what is known as the "Munshi-Ayyangar draft" said that in selecting a common language, various considerations were taken into account and he for one did not easily reach the conclusion that was arrived at because it involved "our bidding goodbye to a language on which we have built and achieved our freedom." At the end, however, he accepted that conclusion that that language should be given up in due course and in its place the country should substitute a language of its own.

"It was not without a pang that I agree to that decision. The final decision on that particular question is that we should adopt Hindi as a language for all official purposes of the Union under the new constitution.

DISCUSS THE ISSUE DISPASSIONATELY

Seth Govind Das's Plea

Seth Govind Das, President of the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, speaking first in English said that it had been agitating his mind for some days past whether he should address the House on this occasion in English or Hindi. He had decided to speak in Hindi as he did not want that it should go on record that he spoke in English for the acceptance of Hindi as the national language of the country. He assured the members from South India that he would speak in a language "every word" of which they would understand

He was happy to say in Prime Minister Nehru's words that 95 per cent of the language question had been decided and had received unanimous support of all members. On the remaining points, on which there was still difference of opinion, he pleaded that the House should take them up dispassionately. Even if a division was pressed on those points and votes taken, it should be done in no spirit of rancour. Under the democratic system, it was the verdict of the majority that had to be accepted.

On the question of numerals, he said, he could not understand why any objection should be taken to Devanagari numerals when the Devanagari script had been accepted. Numerals were not a thing apart, something separate by themselves. They were part of the script.

Set Govind Das opposed Mr. Ayyangar's view that English might have to be retained for certain specific purposes even after 15 years.

He strongly opposed the charge of communalism against those who supported Hindi. He said he had never been communal in his outlook and was never a member of any communal organisation.

Postpone Decision

Mr. Naziruddin Ahmed (West Bengal) said that the House had no right to decide such an important question without a mandate from people. It would be unseemly to decide the question of national language in haste without taking into consideration difficulties of the non-Hindi areas. He wanted English to continue as the official language of India until the country had evolved an all-India language for expressing thoughts and ideas on various subjects scientific, mathematical, literary, historical, philosophical and political.

Hindi has no case for immediate acceptance, he said.

If Hindi was made the national language now, English schools would close down with the result that only the rich who could afford to spend lavishly on education would be able to give their children the benefit of modern knowledge. The middle and poorer classes would suffer.

ELASTIC RESOLUTION

Mr. S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao (Mysore) said that Mr. Gopalaswami Ayyangar's resolution was an elastic one which ought to satisfy both sides. Unfortunately, the number of amendments to this resolution had made Mr. Rao "shudder" and think that it was better to leave the question to be decided by the future Parliament.

Supporting the international form of Indian numerals, Mr. Rao said: "To discard it would be the height of folly. Are we going back or are we moving forward with the rest of the world? This form of numerals is the greatest contribution that India has made to scientific thought. To discard it as something foreign will not be in the interests of this country."

Maulana Hafizur Rehman (United Provinces) said that it baffled him completely to find that the majority of the Congress members had accepted Hindi in the Devnagari script as the national language when it was diametrically opposed to the ideas of Mahatma Gandhi, and was a complete negation of the stand taken by the Indian National Congress for the last 30 years on the language issue.

Maulana Hafizur Rehman said that protagonists of Hindi were never tired of declaring that Hindi would absorb thousand of new words from all sources and that all words now current would be retained. But in actual practice this was not done.

The question of numerals, he said, was not a difficult one. If international numerals were found to be more suitable, they should certainly be adopted.

Handicrafts Exhibition

NEW DELHI, Sept. 12 (PTI)—The Indian Co-operative Union will hold an exhibition of handicrafts produced by co-operative societies in New Delhi from October 19 to 22, the organising Secretary of the Union announced here today.

Handicrafts from all over India are expected to be displayed at the exhibition.

LUDHIANA, Sept. 12 (PTI)—General Cariappa, Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army, is visiting Ludhiana on September 16 it was learned here today.

Stop Press

BURMA FIGHTING

RANGOON, Sept. 12 (PTI-Reuter): Fierce fighting is in progress along the Namkhan-Muse road in north Burma following the withdrawal of renegade Kachin troops from Namkhan, the Burmese Army Radio said tonight. Muse is about 25 miles northeast of Namkhan on the Sino-Burma border.

ARSON IN CHUNGKING

HONG KONG, Sept. 12 (PTI-Reuter) A four-hour fire destroyed 80 houses on the southern side of Chungking and five people suspected of arson were detained, the Nationalist Central News Agency reported tonight. Many Nationalist light bombers last night attacked Communist shipping outside Shanghai, the agency said.

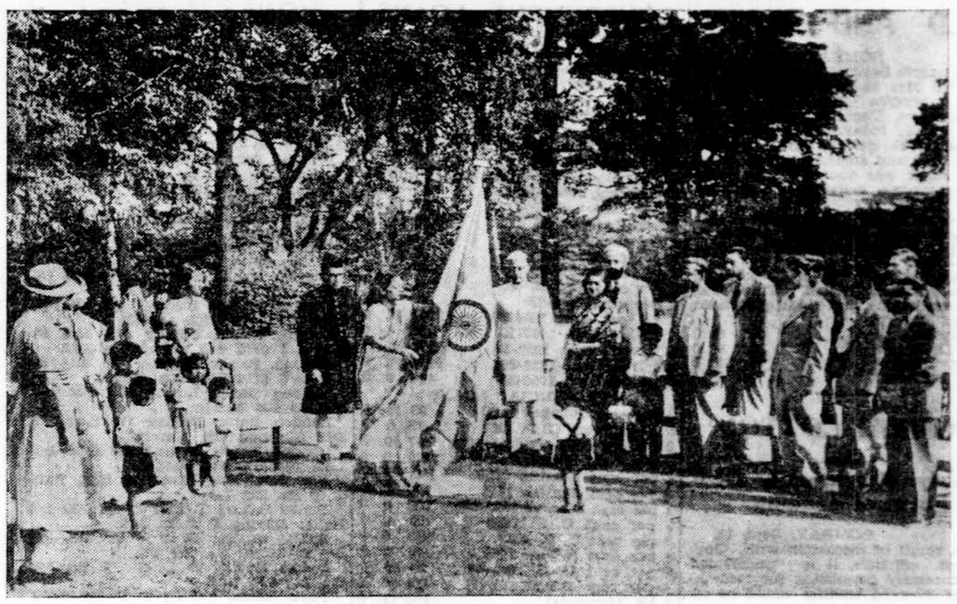
RADHAKRISHNAN IN PARIS

PARIS, Sept. 12 (PTI-Reuter): Dr. Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan, Indian Ambassador to Russia, arrived here tonight to preside over the Executive Board of the United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organisation and to lead the Indian delegation to the U.N.E.S.C.O. general conference from September 19 to October 5.

INDONESIAN DEMAND

BATAVIA, Sept. 12 (PTI-Reuter): The Indonesian Republican Representative on the Joint Board supervising the cease-fire agreement today demanded deferment of all death sentences imposed by the Dutch authorities on Indonesians.

INDIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY IN OTTAWA



The second Anniversary of India's Independence was celebrated by the Indian community at the residence of the Indian High Commissioner in Ottawa. Photo shows Mrs. Kripalani, wife of the Indian High Commissioner unfurling the national flag, in the presence of a gathering including a few Indian students in Ottawa.

TEXT OF ARTICLE ON LANGUAGE

301A. (1) The official language of the Union shall be Hindi in Devanagari script and the form of numerals to be used for the official purposes of the Union shall be the international form of Indian numerals.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in clause (1) of this article, for a period of 15 years from the commencement of this constitution, the English language shall continue to be used for all the official purposes of the Union, for which it was being used at such commencement:

Provided that the President may, during the said period, by order authorise for any of the official purposes of the Union the use of the Hindi language in addition to the English language and of the Devnagari form af numerals in addition to the international form of Indian numerals.

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in this article, Parliament may by law provide for the use of the English language after the said period of 15 years for such purposes as may be specified in such law.

INQUIRY INTO PROGRESSIVE USE OF HINDI

301B. (1) The President shall, at the expiration of five years from the commencement of this constitution and thereafter at the expiration of ten years from such commencement by order constitute a Commission which shall consist of a Chairman and such other members representing the different languages specified in Schedule VII A as land-down in the procedure to be followed by the Commission.

(2) It shall be the duty of the Commission to make recommendations to the President as to:—

(A) The progressive use of the Hindi language for the official purposes of the Union.

(B) Restrictions on the use of the English language for all or any of the official purposes of the Union.

(C) The language to be used for all or any of the purposes mentioned in Article 301E of this constitution;

(D) Form of numerals to be used for any one or more specified purposes of the Union.

(E) Any other matter referred to the Commission by the President as regards the official language of the Union and the language of inter-state communication and their use.

CLAIMS OF NON-HINDI AREAS

(3) In making their recommendations under Clause (2) of this article the Commission shall have due regard to the industrial, cultural and scientific advancement of India, and the just claims and the interests of the non-Hindi speaking areas in regard to the public services.

(4) There shall be constituted a Committee consisting of 30 members of whom 20 shall be members of the House of the People and ten shall be members of the Council of States chosen, respectively, by the members of the House of the People and the members of the Council of States in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote.

(5) It shall be the duty of the Committee to examine the recommendations of the Commission constituted under this article and to report to the President their opinion thereon.

(6) Notwithstanding anything contained in Article 301 of this constitution, the President may after consideration of the report referred to in Clause (5) of this article issue directions in accordance with the whole or any part of the report.

STATE LANGUAGE

301C.—Subject to the provisions of Article 301D and Article 301E, a State may by law adopt any of the languages in use in the State or Hindi as the language or languages to be used for all or any of the official purposes of that State.

Provided that until the Legislature of the State otherwise provides by law, the English language shall continue to be used for those official purposes within the State for which it was being used at the commencement of this constitution.

INTER-STATE LANGUAGE

301D.—The language for the time being authorised for use in the Union for official purposes shall be the official language for communication between one State and another State and between State and the Union.

Provided that if two or more States agree that the Hindi language should be the official language for communication between such States, that language may be used for such communication.

301D.—Where on a demand being made in that behalf the President is satisfied that a substantial proportion of the population of a State desires the use of any language spoken by them to be recognised by that State, he may direct that such language shall also be officially recognised throughout that State or any part thereof for such purpose as he may specify.

PROCEEDINGS IN ENGLISH

301F. Notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing provision A of this part, until Parliament by law otherwise provides:—

(A) All proceedings in the Supreme Court and in every High Court.

(B) The authoritative texts:—

(1) Of all bills to be introduced or amendments thereto to be moved in either House of Parliament or in the House of either House of the Legislature of a State:

(11) Of all acts passed by Parliament or the Legislature of a State and of all ordinances promulgated by the President or a Governor or a Ruler as the case may be;

(11) Of all orders rules regulations and bye-laws issued under this constitution or under any law made by Parliament or the Legislature of a State, shall be in the English language.

NO CHANGE FOR 15 YEARS

301G. During the period of 15 years from the Commencement of this constitution no Bill or amendment making provision for the language to be used for any of the purposes mentioned in Article 301F of this constitution shall be introduced or moved in either House of Parliament without the previous sanction of the President, and the President shall not give his sanction to the introduction of any such Bill or the moving of any such amendment except after he has taken into consideration the recommendations of the Commission constituted under Article 301B of this constitution and the report of the Committee referred to in that article.

301H Every person shall be entitled to submit a representation for the redress of any grievances to any authority of the Union or a State in any of the languages used in the Union or in the State, as the case may be.

DEVELOPING HINDI

301 It shall be the duty of the Union to promote the spread of Hindi and to develop the language so as to serve as a medium of expression for all the elements of the composite culture of India and to secure its enrichment by assimilating without interfering with its genius, the forms style and expressions used in Hindustani and in the other languages or vocubiarly primarily of Sanskrit and secondarily of other languages."

SCHEDULE VIIA: (1) Assamese, (2) Begali, (3) Canarese, (4) Gujarati, (5) Hindi, (6) Kashmiri, (7) Malayalam, (8) Marathi (9) Oriya., (10) Punjabi, (11) Tamil, (12) Telugu, (13) Urdu.

WASHINGTON TALKS

(Continued from Page 1)

tal and to promote new loan applications for development projects in foreign countries to the World Bank and the U.S. Import Bank.

(2) COMMODITY ARRANGEMENTS AND STOCKPILING— Canada is prepared to take steps to increase reserve stocks of tin and rubber. The United States will "review its stockpiling programme for the same purpose and meanwhile open the field for increased sales of natural rubber."

(3) LIMITATIONS ON ITEMS WHICH MAY BE FINANCED WITH MARSHALL PLAN FUNDS—the United States recognised that Britain must finance with its share of E.C.A. funds a wider range of dollar expenditures" than previously. The E.C.A. will probably have an announcement tomorrow on how this will work.

Mr. Paul Hoffman, E.C.A. Director, indicated that Britain will get permission to spend Marshall Plan dollars for Canadian wheat.

(4) CUSTOMS PROCEDURE—Both the United States and Canada promise to review their administrative operation of customs to facilitate the flow of goods into their countries. The United States Government is developing proposals for legislation by Congress along this line.

(5). TARIFF POLICY— The communique stated that "it was noted that high tariffs were clearly inconsistent with the position of creditor countries." The United States reaffirmed its policy of trying to negotiate further trade agreements through which additional cuts in its tariff rates can be made.

6. LIBERALISATION OF INTRA-EUROPEAN TRADE AND PAYMENTS—Britain put forward in the Conference a plan for facilitating trade among Western European countries and asked an easing of present Anglo-American restrictions barring British discrimination against American goods. On this point, the United States and Canada agreed that British import regulations "would be the subject of continuing review" by all three Governments.

7. STERLING BALANCES — The three nations agreed as part of their long-range effort to better Britain's economic position, to give "further study" to the problem of the debts which Britain owes other countries. These debts constitute to some extent a drain without present return on Britain's current production. No specific step was proposed at this time.

(Message Incomplete)

CONGRESS CANDIDATES CONFIDENT

BOMBAY, Monday. The Municipal by-election from the Sewree and Love Gove constituencies will take place tomorrow, Tuesday, September 13, 1949. Polling will start at 8-10 a.m. and will continue till 7-10 p.mfi Nare Park and the plot behind Podar Ayurvedic College have been fixed as polling places for Sewree and Love Grove areas respectively. The Congress candidates Dr. G. M. Bhonale and Mr. Karhad are optimistic of the results since they have good hold in those areas.

LIFE IN PAKISTAN

Food Is Cheaper; "Burqas" Everywhere

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, (By Mail).

Interesting facts regarding life in Pakistan were given by Dr. Satish Chandra addressing the members of the Foundation Club.

Social life in Karachi was devoid of its usual gaiety, as ladies did not appear in public except in "burqa". Drinks were taboo on such occasions.

Food in Pakistan is cheaper by 30 to 40 per cent", said the speaker. "Wheat was selling at Lahore at Rs. 9 per maund. Though people were economically in distress, their loyalty to Pakistan was unshaken.

"The prevailing sentiment in Pakistan was" that the Indian Government was undermining the very existence of their state, the speaker added.

HINDU HOUSES SEALED

Action In Karachi

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Sept. 12: After taking over Hindu-owned shops, business concerns, factories and cinema houses in Karachi, the Custodian of Evacuee Property has now started taking possession and sealing residential houses occupied by the Hindus.

Besides some such houses in various parts of the city, the Custodian has sealed over a dozen flats in the Swaminarayan Mandir Compound which were solely reserved for the Hindus. During the past four days, Inspectors went round each and every house in the vast compound and sealed up houses of those Hindus who were living therein without their families. (Our cogrespondent's house was also, similarly, sealed up.)

On the Hindu occupants raising protests against such action of the authorities, they were bluntly told that 'Hindus will not be allowed to continue in Pakistan if they have sent away their families to India'.

BOMBAY-POONA SERVICE

Italian Buses Used

BOMBAY, Monday: A fleet of 23 Italian FIAT Diesel buses employed by the Bombay Provincial Government has started service on their State Transport Service between Bombay and Poona, which was inaugurated on August 16 last by Bombay's Home Minister, Mr. Morarji Desai.

The buses are part of a consignment of 100 buses which the Bombay Government ordered last year from Italy. A second fleet of 20 buses is expected to be put on the roads as soon as the coach-work, which is being undertaken is complete. The remaining 57 will be utilized at a later stage.

Reports of the first trials are very favourable and the performance of the buses is said to be excellent, completely proving their road-worthiness and ease of manoeuvre.

News Of Reserve Bank's Sale Of Silver Divulged To Interested Speculators

(Continued from page 1)

bulls and vesting extraordinary powers in the Board for emergencies and serious situations will not be capable of crippling the unhealthy fluctuations and will not ensure the smooth functioning of the bullion trade.

Apart from this, I want to place before you a matter of vital importance. I refer to the recent emergency created in the bullion market. The main cause for this emergency was, in my opinion the leakage of the news of a certain group, in respect of the intention of the Reserve Bank of India to sell silver in huge quantities, before a week.

As it was clear that owing to shortage of goods, the general tendency of the dealers in the bullion market was in favour of higher rates, the members of this group and their colleagues took advantage of this opportunity and sold silver recklessly in a very huge quantity both in Bombay and mofussil markets. This caused the break of morale of the market.

As you know well, they made very huge profits which is unprecedented in the history of the bullion market.

NEWS RACKET

It is my firm conviction that if the news of the selling of silver by the Reserve Bank had reached suddenly in the market the sale of this nature would have never taken place. I regret to not that after this occurrence of such a serious nature no notable reaction was seen in the circle of the authorities concerned. As such leakages of news have taken place after the said occurrence, there is no reason visible why such leakages shall not take place in future. It is highly deplorable that a matter ofasuch high important significance threatening to shake the very foundation of the moral and economic integrity of the nation, has failed to receive the attention of the Government. It is my firm belief that there is hardly any other nation on the Globe where such news rackets exist in the commercial field of the country.

In the circumstances, if the forward trading in bullion is allowed to function the above mentioned group will grab the news and become more active and shall not only be able to create an emergency of a very serious nature, but also in a way loot the market.

INQUIRY URGED

Further I want that our Board should request the Government to make an inquiry into this matter as to who were the persons who managed to have the leakage of the news and if deemed fit, take appropriate action so that such news rackets may not come into existence in future. If th eGovernment tails in taking appropriate steps in this matter the forward Bullion trading should not be started, till favourable supply position for the smooth running of the market comes into existence.

(Copies of the letter were sent to the Governor, Reserve Bank of India and the Finance Minister, Government of Bombay.)

Second Letter

In a second letter dated August 29, Mr. Begraj Gupta writes to the chairman of the Bombay Bullion Association:

I had sent to you a letter dated 6th inst. regarding news leakage which affected our bullion market. The discussion in the board on this letter resulted in the decision to send a deputation to the Reserve Bank Governor in connection with the news leakage which had taken place. The deputation went and met the Reserve Bank's Governor.

Now the position stands as follows:—

The Board quite realises the seriousness of the situation as to how much such leakages of news are against trade and public interest. It does want such leakages to be definitely stopped. But besides sending complaints to the Reserve Bank, the board does not find the necessity to take any further step in this matter.

There are no signs of any further move being made by the Reserve Banwin this matter. It seems that other Governmental authorities are completely ignorant in this respect. In the circumstances I cannot expect any inquiry or remedial move regarding the leakage of news being made by the authorities.

NOT A FAIR DEAL

The merchandise stock of the bullion is at a very low level and the opening of the forward bullion market has placed the market in the hands of few who belong to the Khaberwala group. This is not a fair and just deal, and it shall lead to the moral and financial disintegration of the society.

These viewpoints of mine force me in the circumstances to tender my resignation from the board and hence I submit herewith my resignation from the same which you shall be kind enough to accept.

RENEWED BUYING IN TATA STEEL SHARES

Kohinoors Move Up On Active Support

BOMBAY, Sept. 12.

The local share bazar was steady today with improved demand for steel shares and some selective buying in speculative counters. In view of general uncertainty over Kashmir question and over relation with Pakistan together adverse Budgetary position, there is utter absence of investment demand. The present improvement is believed to be purely corrective of the oversold position.

Tata Steel Defds. opened today at Rs. 1367-8 against previous close at Rs. 1396-4 and advanced at Rs. 1385 on moderate speculative buying. At this level there was renewed liquidation and Tata Steel Defds. reacted at Rs. 1377-8. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 281 and improved at Rs. 282. Indian Irons were done at Rs. 27-5 while Bengal Steels were done at Rs. 21-2.

Bombay Dyeings opened at Rs. 1062 against previous close at Rs. 1057-8 and advanced at Rs. 1070 under scattered short covering. At the rise there was professional unloading and Dyeings declined at Rs. 1055 but recovered at Rs. 1062-8. Kohinoors were quoted at Rs. 272 while Svadeshi mill shares were placed at Rs. 240. Scindia shares were done at Rs. 14-5.

Thereafter there was moderate buying and Tata Steel Defds. improved at Rs. 1385/- and Ordinary Shares were done at Rs. 283/- Bombay Dyeings improved at Rs. 1071/4. Central Indias were quoted at Rs. 213/12 and Gokaks were placed at Rs. 252/8. Kohinoors improved at Rs. 274/- and Simplex Shares were done at Rs. 184/-.

Associated Cements were quoted at Rs. 142/8 and Belapurs were done at Rs. 181/14. Bombay Burma Shares changed hands at Rs. 303/12. New India's were quoted at Rs. 51/4.

Towards the close the market improved further and Tata Steel Defds. after touching Rs. 1390/- steadied at Rs. 1386/4. Ordinary Shares were done at Rs. 284/- Bombay Dyeings were quoted at Rs. 1065/- and Scindia Shares were placed at Rs. 14/7. Closing tone was steady.

FORWARD SECTION

MILL SHARES		
Bombay Dyeing (10-8)	1065	0
Kohinoor Mills (3-2)	275	0
Swadeshi Mills (12-4) X.D.	243	0
Central India Mills (4)	206	8
Simplex Mills (6-8)	181	8
New Great Eastern (8)	133	8
Indore (9 plus 3)	120	0
Gokak Mills (12)	253	0
Century Spinning (15)	222	9
Indi.. Bleaching (6)	133	0
Swan Mills (2)	294	0
Finlay Mills (15)	256	8
Morarji Goculdas	437	8
Edward Sassoon (30)	217	8
Meyer (12)	105	0
Apollo Mills (As. 4)	2	9
India United Ord. (10-13-6)	10 8	6
India United Defd. (0-2-6)	1	10
Madhusudan Mills (15)	170	0
Podar (S)	133	12
Khatau Makanji (5)	192	8
STEEL SHARES		
Tata Steel Ord. (14)	284	0
Tata Steel Defd. (64-13)	1387	8
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (7-2)	139	4
CEMENT		
Associated Cement (6)	141	0
INDUSTRIES		
Burma (12-3)	310	0
Belapur Sugar (9)	181	8
Shivrajpur Syndicate (0-3)	29	0
Scindia Steam (0-3)	14	8
Premier Construction	96	12
Tata Chemical	9	7
Tata Oil (2) X.D.	47	8
Indian Iron (0-12)	27	5
Bengal Steel (0-8-2)	21	0
British India Corp. (0-9)	8	0
India Copper	2	8
Wimco	186	4
Alcock	258	8
ELECTRIC SHARES		
Tata Power (25)	1510	0
Andhra Valley (30)	1405	9
Tata Hydro (3)	152	8

CASH SECTION

COTTON MILLS		
Elphinstone Mills (9)	58	8
Phoenix (50)	136	4
Indian Mfg.	302b	
Kurla	117	8
Colaba	118	8
New City (11)	152	8
Minerva (12)	127	8
Bradbury	435	0
Bharucha Defd. (0-4)	4	5
Bharat Mills (2)	29	0
Mysore Spg. Mills (4)	161	4
Madhavji Dharamsi (0-12)	14	8
Model Mills (12-8)	166	4
Lakshmi Cotton (25)	605	0
Vishnu Cotton (8)	210	0
Western India (40)	4070	0
Standard (15)	335	0
Sholapur Mills (200)	3140	0
Sassoon Cotton Mills (0-8)	16	0
Hindustan Mills (40)	4000	0
Tata Mills (2-4)	47	0
Ahmedabad Advance (9)	255	0
Ahmedabad Advance New	195	0
Sassoon Silk (3)	34	0
New Union Mills (0-8)	15	8
Madhusudan S (2-8)	35	0
Shrinivas Mills (S)	153	12
Raja Bahadur Poona (4)	67	0
Berar Mills	240	0
Victoria Mills	225	0
ELECTRIC (CASH)		
Ahmedabad Electric (4-0)	122	8
Ahmedabad New	71	4
Surat Electric (2-8)	132	4
Karachi Electric (2)	136	14
Broach (0-5)	6	12
Ajmer Electricity (0-8)	7	2
Amalgamated (0-12)	12	8
Nagpur Electricity (1-12)	26	8
Poona Electricity Supply (S)	146	14
Bombay Suburban X.R.	142	8
Bombay Suburban New	55	0
BANK SHARES		
Imperial Bank of India (35) X. D.	1767	8
Imperial Bank of India P.P. (8-12) X.D.	442	8
Central Bank (1-8)	77	8
New Central Bank	78	0
Bank of India (4) X.D.	174	0
Union (0-5)	7	0
Bank of Baroda (2-8)	120	0
Devkaran Nanjee Bank (1-8)	40	8
United Commercial (8)	48	12
Jaipur Bank (1-6)	35	12
Hindustan Commercial	17	0
Mysore Bank (8)	365	0
Eastern Bank (0-14-6)	94	0
INSURANCE		
Oriental (125)	4100	0
Empire (10)	625	0
New India (7)	51	0
Jupiter (1-4)	12	12
Vulcan (9-10)	11	2
Indian Merchantile (21)	34	12
Universal (9-4)	11	4
B.I.G. (1)	15	0
Industrial and Prudential	29	8
Neptune	7	0
New Great	25	0
All India General	15	10
RAILWAY SHARES		
C.P. (1-14) XD	113	0
MISCELLANEOUS SHARES		
Steamer (10)	248	12
Bombay Burma New (5)	113	12
Burma Petrol	1 8	6
Mackenzie (6)	65	0
Port Canning (3)	61	0
Kemp & Co. (30)	398	2
Zandu Pharmacy (7)	125	0
Industrial Invest Trust (3-12)	84	0
Dharamsey Chemical (2)	35	8
Mukund Iron	10	0
Dena Trust (0-12)	16	0
Alembic (15)	155	0
Supreme India X.R.	78	12
Jam Wire (6)	67	4
Bombay Uganda	80	4
Bombay Motor Cycle	30	0
Indian Cement (1937)	171	4
Walchand Nagar Industries (B.S.)	152	8
United Motor	32	0
Associated Cement New (3)	138	4
Bombay Safe Deposit (27)	880	0
Hydary Construction	19	10
Mahmadi Steam	96	0
Gujarat Motor	20	0
Sardar Carbonic X.D.	700	0
Harvey Press	310	0
Estrela Batteries	32	2
Manmad Press	120	0
National Rayon	36	8
PREFERENCE SHARES		
Tata Steel 1st (6)	195	10
Andhra Valley (7)	1235	0
Tata Power (7-8)	1332	8
Hydro Electric (7)	130	6
Bombay Steamer (6)	235	0
Central India (5)	625	0
Swadeshi Mills	126	4
Vishnu Mills (7)		
Lakshmi Mills	268	2
New Great Mills (5-8)	220	0
Podar Mills (4)	105	0
Shirnivas Mills	98	0
Elphinstone Mills (7)	106	4
Bradbury Mills (7-8)	816	4
Surat Electricity (3-4)	137	8
Pre. Construction First	101	14
Pre. Construction 2nd Pref.	98	4
Amalgamated	115	0
Habib	72	9
Tata Chemical	113	12
Walchandnagar	130	0
Jupiter	19	14
Supreme	100	0
Meyer	110	0
Mackenzie (1st)	85	0
Mackenzie (2)	80	0
Ahmedabad Advance	132	8
Mysore Mill	50	0
Standard	99	0
Madhusudan	12	0
Khatau	100	12
Morarji	94	8
DEBENTURES		
Andhra 1952	103	8
Gula Kajamsingh	8	9
Rubber Planting	17	0
Bombay Steamer	97	0
Indian Hume Pipe	101	0
Tata Power 1951	103	0
Walchandnagar	105	0
OUTSIDE SHARES		
Burma Corporation	2	9
New Victoria	2	10
New Victoria 2 (Pref.)	4	14
Paltan (8)	97	8
Gold Mohor	282	8
New Kaiser Hind	420	0
Sajjan Mills (20)	155	0
Osmanshahi (16)	235	0
Azamshahi	255	0
Air Services	5	12
Air India Tata	70	0
Hind Motor	4	14
India Steam	8	4

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

BOMBAY, Monday.

Tata Ordinary 284; Tata Deferred 1387-8; Indian Iron 27-5; Steel Corpn. of Bengal 21; Bombay Dyeing 1065; Central India 206-14; Gokak 253-12; Kohinoor 275; Simplex 182-8; Swadeshi 243-12; Tata Power 1510; Associated Cement 141-14; Belapur 121-14; Bombay Burma (Old) 310; Scindia 14-8; Central Bank 77-8; New India 51; Tata 2nd Pref. 139-6.

GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY, Sept. 12.

The Reserve Bank of India sold today 355 silver bars at Rs. 157-14 and has invited tenders for 400 bars for tomorrow. The local market was quietly steady today. Aso delivery silver opened at Rs. 155 and improved at Rs. 155-8 and steadied at Rs. 155-6. Ready silver was quoted at Rs. 158-4 and tomorrow's delivery was offered at Rs. 157-12.

Aso delivery gold was quoted at Rs. 110-6 and ready gold was placed at Rs. 112-12 and sovereigns were quoted at Rs. 74-8.

Today a tender for 13500 tolas of Mysore gold was passed. There was persistent buying and final quotations were as under:

Ready Silver	158	8	0
Aso Delivery	156	4	0
Ready Gold	112	12	0
Aso Delivery	110	7	0

BOMBAY COTTON

Early Resumption Of Forward Trading

BOMBAY, Sept. 12.

As a result of discussion with Government officials, it is understood that necessary permission for resumption of forward trading would be received today.

The Board of Directors will meet tomorrow at 12 a.m. and thereafter normal trading will begin in new crop months.

There was no official business today in the market.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

BOMBAY, Sept. 9.

	Bales.
Export by Rail from 1st September 1949 to 8th September, 1949	4211
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st September 1949 to 8th September, 1949	19077
Same period last year	35157
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 8th September 1949	312517
Same time last year	923605

LIMITED OFFERINGS IN N. Y. COTTON

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.

The market drifted narrowly in slow dealings, mill pricefixing in nearbys countering driffling hedges against continued heavy spot sales in the primary markets. Outside interest was dormant with traders evidently awaiting developments, particularly in connection with the new crop movement which is expected to be heavy for the next few weeks. Late covering in near October disclosed limited offerings. The market closed steady with sales at approximately 50,000 bales.

NEW YORK AND NEW ORLEANS COTTON

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.

October	29.86
December	29.75
March	29.67
May	29.61

New York cotton highest October 29.86 at 12.00 hours lowest 29.78 at 10.19.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 12

October	29.78
December	29.71
March	29.62
May	29.56

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, Sept. 12.

The Produce market was steady today with small offerings:

Quotations were as under:—

GROUNDNUTS:—			
Khandesh	43	4	0
Madras	42	8	0
Bold	42	8	0
Oil local mills	23	8	0
Upcountry mills	23	2	0
Castorseeds	26	4	0
Linseed	32	11	0
Linseed small	32	7	0
Linseed Oil	19	4	0

ZESTMAL MARKET QUOTATIONS

ZESTMAL, Sept. 10.

Cottonseed Bulty cat	22	8	0
Kathiawar East Punjab	23	0	0
Rajputana & Bombay Presidency	23	0	0
Urda New	16	0	0
Moong New	16	8	0
Groundnut New	20	0	0
Toor	14	0	0
Toor Dall Desi	20	8	0
Groundnut oil	69	0	0
Groundnut oil			
Posh dely	56	0	0

GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, Sept. 12.

2 1/2 per cent 1954	98	11	0
2 1/2 per cent 1950	100	6	0
2 1/2 per cent 1955	99	11	0
2 1/2 per cent 1961	96	6	0
2 1/2 per cent 1960	99	6	0
2 3/4 per cent 1962	99	4	0
2 3/4 per cent 1976	96	0	0
3 per cent non-terminable	97	12	0
3 per cent 1966 Con.	97	6	0
3 per cent 1951-54	101	12	0
3 per cent 1953-55	101	14	0
3 per cent 1957	101	6	0
3 per cent 1959-61	100	13	0
3 per cent 1963-65	100	3	0
3 per cent 1966-68	100	2	0
3 per cent 1970-75	100	0	9
3 1/2 per cent 1954-59	104	10	0
3 1/2 per cent 1960-70	110	6	0
4 1/2 per cent 1950-55	102	6	0
4 1/2 per cent 1958-60	110	8	0
4 1/2 per cent 1958-68	114	4	0
PROVINCIAL LOANS			
3 per cent Bombay 1962	98	15	0
2 3/4 per cent C. P. 1961	97	0	0
2 3/4 per cent Madras 1961	97	0	0
3 per cent Bombay 1955	100	6	0
3 per cent Bombay 1958	100	6	0
3 per cent Punjab 1949	100	0	0
3 per cent Madras 1952-53	100	6	0
3 per cent U. P. 1952	100	6	0
3 per cent C. P. 1952	100	6	0
3 per cent N.W.F. 1952	98	2	0
3 per cent U. P. 1961-68	99	12	0
4 per cent B.P.T.	110	12	0
3 1/4 Municipal	100	11	0
4 per cent B. Municipality	110	8	0
5 per cent Bombay Municipaliay 1959	114	0	0
3 per cent B. Municipal 1954	114	0	0
3 per cent B. Municipal 1950	107	0	0

Position Of Scheduled Banks In Pakistan

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, (By Airmail)

Following is the position of Scheduled Banks in Pakistan as on Sept 2, 1949 according to the statement issued by the State Bank of Pakistan:—

(1) Demand Liabilities in Pakistan:— (a) Borrowings from Banks Rs. 36(98,000: (b) Other Demand Liabilities Rs. 87,87,13,000.

(2) Time Liabilities in Pakistan:— (a) Borrowings from Banks Rs 13,02,000; (b) Other Time Liabilities. Rs. 18,23,91,000.

(3) Cash in Pakistan:— (a) Currency Notes of the Govt. of India and Bank Notes Rs. 84,000; (b) Pakistan notes Rs. 272,32,000 (c) India Rupee Coin 91,000; (d) Pakistan Rupee Coin. 9,98,000; (e) India Subsidiary Coin. Rs. 2,00,000; (f) Pakistan Subsidiary Coin. Rs. 1,44,000.

(4) Balances with the State Bank:—(a) Principal Office. Rs. 12,75,35,000; (b) Other Offices and Branches. Rs. 1,30,57,000.

(5) Advances in Pakistan. Rs 40,31,95,000.

(6) Bills Discounted in Pakistan. Rs. 2,24,69,000.

BANKERS' CLEARING

Cheques delivered through the Bombay Bankers' Clearing House during the week ending the 9th Sept. 1949, were as under:—

Number of Cheques: 148169.

Amount of Cheques: Rs. 37,75,26,670-6-6.

UNITED PROVINCES TREASURY BILLS.

Tenders for Rs. 1,50,00,000 of three months' Government of United Provinces Treasury Bills were opened on Monday, the 12th September. Total amount offered was Rs. 1,50,00,000.

Tenders at Rs. 99-13-9 were accepted in full. Total amount accepted was Rs. 1,50,00,000, the average rate of accepted tenders being Re. 0-9-0 per cent per annum.

AHMEDABAD SHARE BAZAR

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 12.

With narrow fluctuations market displayed a constructive trend.

FLUCTUATIONS: Calico Opened 1040, Highest 1047, Lowest 1036, Arvind Opened 1540, Highest 1557, Lowest 1539, Ambica Opened 323, Highest 324, Deffered Opened 1374, Highest 1389, Closing quotations Calico 1039, Arvind 1552 and Cotton 362/8, Anil Starch 215/8 Ambica 324, Jahangir 120, Jupitor 267/8, New Cotton 325, New National 352/8, Silver Cotton 160, Atul 41, Deffered 1377.

CHARTERED BANK DECLARES 6 PER CENT DIVIDEND

"The Directors have declared an interim dividend for the current year of 6 per cent actual subject to income tax dividend payable 1st October".

Record Of Actual Transactions In Shares

BOMBAY, Sept. 12.

MILLS—
Apollo 2-9
Bharat 29
B. Dyeing 1060 57-8 72-8 57-8 66-4 65
C. India 212 13 6-8 7-8 6-8
B Textiles 217-8
Finlay 254 58 56-8
Gokak 253 53-8 50-8 53
I. U. Defd. 1-10
I. U. Ord. 10-7 10-8-6
Indore 121-4 22-8 20
Kohinoor 271 70-8 74 72-8 72-8 75
Meyer 105
Mysore 156-4
New Great 134 33-8
Phoenix 132-8 31-4
Simplex 182-8 84-8 81-8 83 82-8
Svadeshi 243 44-8 42 44 43
Tata Mills 47 47-4
STEAMER—
B. Steam 247-8
„ Pref 228-12 35
Scindia 14-8 14-11 14-5 14-8 14-6 14-8
BANKS—
Central 77-4 77 77-8
Imperial Old 1765 67-8
„ New 442-8 43-12 42-8
India 173 74
U. Comercial 49 48 48-4
ELECTRIC
Ahmedabad 121/14 22/8
Amalgamated 12/8
B. Suburban 143/12 42/8
Hydro 152 52/8
Power 1510
Power Pref. 1330 32/8
INSURANCE
New India 49/8 51
Vulcan 11/8
STEEL
B. Steel 21 21/3 21
I. Iron 27/1 27/6 27/5 27/9 27/5
Tata Defd. 1372/8 67/8 85 75 85 72/8 90 87/8
Tata Ord. 281 82/12 82 83 82 83 81/8 84
Tata Ist Pref. 195 95/10
MISCELLANEOUS
Alcock 258/12
A.C.C. Old 141/8 41 42/8 41
A.C.C. New 138/12 38/4
Belapur 180, 81/8
B. B. Old 301/4 300 11/4 10
B.B. New 113/2 12/8 13/12
B.B. Petrol 1/8/6
B.I.C. 8/9
I. Copper 2/7 2/8
Kemp 397/8 98/2
P. Const. 97 98 95 96/12
Tata Chem. 9/6 9/7
Tata Oil 48 47/8
Wimco 186/4
SPECIAL
Ahmedabad Elec. New 71/4
Bombay Suburban Elec. New 55
Berar Mfg. 240.

MONEY MARKET

BOMBAY, Sept. 10.

B C Rates T T D D 1/5 15/16 Ready.

B C Rates T T D D 1-5 29/32 up to 6 Months.

London Banks Selling T T D D 1/5 31/32 Ready.

London Banks Selling T T D D 1/5 15/16 up to 6 Months.

London Banks Buying T T 1/6 1/32 to 9th Month.

London Banks Buying T T 1/6 1/16 10th-12th Month.

London Banks Buying D D 1/6 1/16 to 4th Month.

London Banks Buying D D 1/6 3/32 5th and 6th Month.

London Banks Buying D D 1/6 1/8 7th and 9th Month.

London Banks Buying 60 and 90 d/st 1/6 1/8 to 4th Month.

London Banks Buying 60 and 90 d/st 1/6 5/32 5th and 6th Month.

London Banks Buying 60 and 90 d/st 1/6 3/16 7th—9th Month.

London Banks Buying 120 d/st 1/6 5/32 to 4th Month.

London Banks Buying 120 d/st 1/6 3/16 5th and 6th Month.

London Banks Buying 120 d/st 1/6 7/32 7th and 9th Month.

New York and Montreal B C Rate T T Rs. 332 1/4.

Banks Selling T T D D Rs. 332 1/4 Banks Buying T T Rs 330.

Banks Buying D D N Y Rs. 328 3/4 Montreal Rs. 328 1/2.

Banks Buying D D N Y Rs. 329 Rs. 328 3/4 L/C

Paris Banks Selling T T Fcs. 8100.

Paris Banks Buying T T Fcs. 8320.

Amsterdam Banks Selling T T D D Fl 79

Belgium Banks Selling T T D D Fcs. 1305

Java Banks Selling T T D D Gldr. 79

Hongkong Banks Selling T T D D Rs. 53 1/4.

Singapore Banks Selling T T D D Rs. 156 1/4.

Manila Banks Selling T T D D Rs. 165 3/4.

New York/London Cross Rate dol. 4.02 3/4 to 4.03 1/4; London/Afghanistan Cross Rate Afghani Rs. 52, 57-53 43; London/Alexandria Cross Rate Pia 97 1/4-3/4; London/Amsterdam Cross Rate Fl. 10.68-70; London/Bangkok Cross Rate Tcl. 40; London/Belgium Cross Rate Fcs. 176 1/2-3/4; London/Denmark Cross Rate Kr. 19-32-36; London/Hongkong Cross Rate 1/2 15/16-1/2 25/32; London/Iran Cross Rate Rl. 128-130; London/Java Cross Rate Fl. 10.68-70; London Lisbon Cross Rate Es. 99.80-100.20; London/Manila Cross Rate Pes. 8.09-8.14; London/Montreal Cross Rate dol. 4.02-3/4—4.03-1/4 London/New York Cross Rate dol. 4.02 3/4-4.03 1/4; London/Oslo Cross Rate Kr. 19.98-20.02; London/Paris Cross Rate Fcs. 1096-1098; London/Prague Cross Rate K. 201-202; London/Singapore Cross Rate 2/3 15/16-2/4 1/16; London/Stockholm Cross Rate Kr. 14.47-50; London/Switzerland Cross Rate Fcs. 1734-36.

London Discts. 3 Mos. 5/8 p.c. London Discts. 6 Mos. 3/4 p.c.

Reserve Bank Rate 3 p.c.; Bank of England Rate 2 p.c.

Money:—Call 3/4 p.c.; 3 Mos. 1 p.c.; 6 Mos. 1-1/4 p.c.; 12 Mos. 1-1/2 p.c.

Tone: Easy.

Interesting Features Of New Kaiser-i-Hind Mills

The New Kaiser-i-Hind Spg. & Wvg. Co. Ltd. have issued an attractive brochure giving illustrated account of what the present management has done. It claims that their Mills are the tidiest of the whole lot that exists in Bombay. The Dyeing plant has been fitted up completely on modern lines. Six air-conditioning plants are under erection. A complete metamorphosis has been brought in the structure and construction. Labour welfare is given good attention and satisfactory working conditions and fundamental amenities are provided. A well furnished, lighted and ventilated dining hall has been built with special arrangement for drinking cool water.

Arrivals And Departures Of Steamers

BOMBAY, Sept. 12.

ARRIVALS

s.s. AXEL CARL (Killick Nixon) from Tuticorin with 900 tons general cargo on Sept. 12.

DEPARTURES

s.s. ROSEBANK for Okha with general cargo on Sept. 10.

s.s. CILICIA for Glasgow with 1865 tons general cargo on September 10.

s.s. TREWEDDAN for Navlakhi with 9060 tons wheat on Sept. 10.

s.s. PERTH for Calcutta with general cargo on Sept. 10.

s.s. PRES. BUCHANAN for New York with general cargo on Sept. 10.

s.s. CANTON for Hong Kong with general cargo on Sept. 11.

We give below the latest information regarding the arrival and departure of Lloyd Triestino vessels:

"Italo Marsano" due Bombay on 23/9 from Trieste; probable date of sailing 27/9 for Colombo/Madras/Calcutta.

"Milano" due Bombay on 27/9 from Genoa; probable date of sailing 1/10 for Colombo/Madras/Calcutta.

"Taurinia" due Bombay on 28/9 from Trieste; probable date of sailing 3/10 for Trieste/Venice/Genoa/Naples.

"Vivaldi" due Bombay on 30/9 from Australia; probable date of sailing 1/10 for Aden/Massaua/Port Said/Naples/Genoa.

CHICAGO GRAINS

CHICAGO, Sept. 10.

Trading was quiet and mildly lower tendencies were noted. The initial softening in maize reflected the official estimate that crop prospects declined less that the trade expected; subsequently the market steadied based on the fact that maize prices were considerably below the indicated loan on this year's crop. Soyabeans eased in reflection of the recent weakening in vegetable oil prices, while little attention was paid to the news that Holland purchased overnight 360,000 bushels of soyabeans for October/November shipment. The market finally eased to new lows of the day.

Raw Cotton Situation

TIGHTNESS OF SUPPLY OUTLOOK DURING COMING SEASON

The Patel Cotton Co., Ltd. has issued the following weekly report:—

FOREIGN MARKETS

Irregular markets have prevailed in New York but with a steady undertone. Some hedge selling was noticed earlier in the week believed to be against larger spot sales but these were readily absorbed on ideas of a smaller crop based on weevil complaints. The Senate Agricultural Committee's approval of high price supports for most of the basic crops next year induced demand for far distant positions.

The Bureau Report estimate issued yesterday was as follows:—

Condition 74 per cent.

Crop 14,943,000.

Indicated yield per acre 276.9 lbs.

The estimated area for harvest indicates an advancement of 1.8 per cent as compared with an actual abandonment 1.5 for 1948. Ginnings prior to September 1 amounted to 1,247,000 bales.

The chief surprise in the Report is that the crop was larger than what private estimates had led the market to expect. Evidently, a smaller allowance for potential weevil damaged has been made than was estimated by private observers. Following the publication of the report, the market temporarily ignored bullish features and displayed weakness on heavy hedge selling.

The Commodity Credit Corporation's final report on the 1948 loan programme stated that loan entries during the season totalled 5,271,549 bales. Of these 1,477,988 bales were repossessed, leaving a net stock of 3,793,561 bales in Government hands.

The downward movement in the Alexandria market, which commenced towards the end of August, took prices down to 63.95 for Karnak November on 5th inst. showing a loss of 4.10 points from the recent peak. This was attributed to heavy selling in Ashmouni in the interior and long liquidation in November position. From this level, prices have registered a substantial recovery.

The textile industry in Egypt is facing a financial crisis and has approached the Government for aid. The Egyptian Government have decided to open a credit of £485 000 to be paid as subsidies to the mills to avert the crisis.

LOCAL MARKET

BOMBAY: In Bombay, the only surviving contract I.C.C. Sept is running into the delivery period and with its characteristic listlessness is drawing to its dreary close. Owing to the paucity oftenderable cottons, there is no likelihood of a single bale being tendered against it.

There is considerable disappointment in market circles over the long delay in getting the permission of the Central Government for trading in the 1949-50 crop. Now that Dr. S. P. Mookerjee, Minister for Industry and Supply has come to this City in connection with the crisis in cloth, some cotton traders believe that the occasion will be utilised to get over the difficulties in the way of the trading in the new crop contrats. In the meantime, present quotations of the new crop contract have advanced from Rs. 601 to 605.

STEADY UNDERTONE

The steady undertone, which has been such a noticeable feature for some time past derives its strength from the tightness of supply outlook during the coming season. Although the growing cotton crop is so far in excellent shape and expected to turn out 800,000 bales more than the last year, the fact remains that the carryover of all cottons with mills, merchants and exporters at the commencement of this season is 1,500,000 bales less than what it had been a year ago. Obviously, the anticipated increase in the new crop, even if it materialises, can hardly fill up the wide gap and our dependence on foreign sources of supply will continue as hitherto.

In the spot market, there was keen enquiry for 14's and 20's cottons but sellers appeared unwilling to part with them at ceiling rates. Compared to the extent and urgency of demand, the turnover was disappointing. Interest in Egyptian has slackened owing to the prevailing nigh prices. Local and upcountry mills evince some interest in Peruvian and Tanguis varieties.

We have received the following telegram from Karachi dated 9th instant:—

"Since the announcement of Government policy the demand of new crop is increasing with prices daily steadier. It is reported that principal buyers are Indian mills with Continent next while U.K. is at present out of the market. For ready old crop, the demand continues, with good offtake by exporters to Far East. Though prices improving still much below expectations, specially for long staple cotton, while 4F, LSS and Desi are already sold out. Stocks in Karachi are estimated 63,000. out of which only 10,000 unsold. Total shipment for season ending 31st August 760,000. Few factories in Sind expect start ginning next week and arrivals are expected in Karachi before the end of this month."

WEATHER AND CROP NEWS:

Weather conditions throughout the vast cotton growing areas have been almost ideal and the present crop promise is indeed alluring. We summarise here below weather and crop advices:—

BENGALS: East Punjab: Weather favourable. The crop is making steady progress. Rajasthan: Moderate showers over the week end have proved beneficial.

BROACH| SURAT| DHOLLERAS| MATHIAS: Weather was partly cloudy with occasional showers. Sufficient rains have fallen in Surat. The crop has been doing well throughout the district.

OOMRAS: Ideal weather conditions prevailed in the entire region. Light to moderate rains earlier in the week with bright sunshine after were beneficial to cotton plants and helpful to flowering. Budding and flowering on the increase. First arrivals are expected in Berar in the middle of October.

COMPTA|DHARWAR: There were scattered rains early in the week. Weather remains cloudy. More moisture is urgently needed. Good progress is made with the sowings of the late cotton.

WESTERNS|NORTHERNS: Weather is cloudy and it looks like rain. Plants are growing well due to dewfall in the morning. Sowings of kharif crop in full swing.

COCO: Rains over the week were very opportune. Mungari crop is progressing well. Red Coco sowing will commence after a fortnight.

Dyes & Chemicals

(From CHATRABHUJ K. MAVJI)

BARREL PACKING

BOMBAY, Sept. 12.

			Rs.	as	ps.
SAPTHOLS					
		CAS		6	4
		CBO	11	6	0
		CSW	10	12	0
		CBS	9	6	0
		CSG	14	8	0
Fast Scarlet		CKRC base	8	2	0
"	"	CKR "	9	0	0
"	Red	CB "	11	4	0
"	Garnet	CKGBC "	3	6	0
"	Red	CKCR "	11	0	0
"	Yellow	CGC "	7	0	0
"	Corinth	CB "	6	4	0
"	Orange	CGC "	9	4	0
"	Orange	CKGR "	7	0	0
"	Bordeaux	CGP "	12	0	0
"	Bordeaux	CGP Salt	4	0	0
"	Scarlet	CKR Salt	3	8	0
"	Blue	CB "	3	8	0
DIRECT COLOURS					
Direct Black Extra			3	4	0
Direct Green Extra			4	8	0
Direct Violet Extra			4	8	0
Direct Yellow 4GL			11	0	0
Direct Sky Blue Extra			7	0	0
Direct Rubin			5	4	0
Direct Orange Extra			6	8	0
Direct Brown			4	4	0
Diazo Black Extra			4	8	0
Chrysophenine Extra			9	4	0
Benzopurpurine 4B			3	8	0
Congo Red Extra			3	2	0
Tarquoise Blue G			11	0	0
Delta Purpurine 5B Conc.			10	0	0
SULPHUR COLOURS					
Sulphur Black 692			1	10	0
Sulphur Black 992			1	8	0
Sulphur Black HK Grains			1	11	0
			Rs.	as	ps.
Methylene Blue Extra			5	0	0
Mentanil Yellow Elephant			2	8	0
Mentanil Yellow Extra			4	12	0
Methyl Violet Lumps			3	12	0
Punkaj Magneta MCK Lumps			7	0	0
Magneta Extra			8	0	0
Diamond Green			7	0	0
Bismark Brown Extra			3	4	0
Chr

MINISTER AT SUGARCANE FARMS

Mr. M. P. Patil, Minister for Agriculture and Forests, visited the sugarcane farms at Niphad Taluka. Photo shows Mr. Patil inspecting a bunch of sugarcanes.

COOCH-BEHAR MERGES WITH CENTRE

COOCH-BEHAR, Sept. 12 (P.T.I.).

THE administration of Cooch-Behar State was taken over by Mr. V. I. Nanjappa, Chief Commissioner, on behalf of the Government of India at an integration ceremony held here this afternoon at the Cooch-Behar palace.

In a "best wishes" message, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for States, gave an assurance on behalf of the Government of India that the people's interests and welfare "will claim our close and intimate attention."

Sardar Patel addded: "I am fully aware of the many problems, political and economic, which affect the State and I am confident that with their co-operation and assistance, we would succeed in solving them in the best interest of the State and the country.

CALL FOR UNITY

"For their happiness and prosperity, unity and adjustment between Constituent elements of the population are essential prerequisites. Without these, and such resources and personnel as we may be able to spare for them, they would avail little. I hope, therefore, that the people of Cooch-Behar will work with single-mindedness and devotion to duty as a united team for their own betterment and to achieve their place in the political and administrative set up of India.

"To accept transfer of a territory from its ruler is no small responsibility. I am, therefore certain that His Highness the Maharaja of Cooch-Behar will appreciate the sense of responsibility which we feel on the occasion. To give up sovereignty over a territory is no mean sacrifice. I am grateful to him for the spirit of accommodation and understanding which he has displayed and the prompt manner in which he accepted our advice. May he and his people feel happy and prosperous under the new dispensation which is being inaugurated today."

INDIA'S CHANGING TEXTILE POLICY

A Singapore Complaint

SINGAPORE, Sept. 12 (P.T.I.): The President of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Singapore, Mr. Hardial Singh, stated here that frequent and unexpected changes in the tariff policy of the Government of India in respect of textiles were placing merchants here in a very difficult position. This criticism also applied to the policy in respect of cocoanut oil.

If you are
EMOTIONAL
see "GOPINATH" in
9-30 P.M. Show

CONCERNS IN MADRAS

Government Takes Over 5 Now, More Later

MADRAS, Sept. 12 (P.T.I.): Mr. M. Bhakvatsalam, Madras Minister for Public Works, told pressmen today that the Madras Government had decided to take over five electricity distribution undertakings, including three European concerns, early next year.

The Government would be required to pay roughly three crores for acquiring all the remaining electrical undertakings in the province, the Minister said.

The Government had programmed, he said, to take over the less efficient concerns first and give intimation to others about the proposed date of their acquisition.

Jagirs To Be Taken Over

HYDERABAD (Dn.) Sept. 12 (PTI): The Military Governor of Hyderabad has fixed September 19 and 20 for the transfer to Government of the administration of the second batch of three Jagirs: Amarchinta, Alvancha and Estate Surya Jung.

The Military Governor will pay a visit to Wanparthy and attend the ceremony of taking over the administration of Wanparthy Samasthan.

Mr. L. N. Gupta, Jagir Administrator, will take charge of the three balgahs of Usman Jahi, Hurshid Jahi and Viqar-ul-Umra and others Jagirs.

A CORRECTION

In the report published in our issue of 8th September, 1949, of the case of Gordhandas Bhanji vs. The Commissioner of Police, heard before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Bhagwati, the name of counsel Mr. P. N. Bhagwati was erroneously mentioned in the appearances, though he did not appear in the case.

Indore Share Market

(From Our Correspondent.)
INDORE, Sept. 12.

Closing quotations:—
Indore Malwa 119, Hukamchand Mill 478, Bhandari Mill 634, Vinod Mill 317, Kalyanmal Mill 82, Kalyanmal Preference 90, Rajkumar Mill 91, Indore Bank 60.

Municipal By-Elections And The Congress

(Continued from Page 6)

of opposition surely, it has no place in the political life of any country. It is up to the people, therefore, to judge things in proper light and assert their right to vote in the interest of the nation.

It will be unnecessary to recall what the Congress has done so far, but it would not be out of place to say that the present day opposition in India is definitely doing a great harm to the country. As pointed out they are promising heaven on this earth and Utopia in seven days, but they forget that "Rome was not built in a day".

Strengthen the hands of the Government and the Congress which is doing real service to the nation and its people.

Corporation Battle

(Continued from page 1)

of the Congress Party, expressed inter alia the Corporation's grave concern at Mr. Mehta's action in addressing a press conference on the question of the alleged participation of the Mayor in matters relating to the forthcoming Municipal by-elections and placed on record their disapproval of the manner in which publicity had been given by him to the contemplatde motion to be moved by him in the Corporation against the Mayor.

The motion pointed out that Mr. Mehta by his action had sought to create an impression in the public mind which was prejudicial to the best traditions of the Corporation and the dignity of the Mayoral chair.

Mr. Naushir Bharucha raised a point or order that the motion was out of order in view of the fact that it amounted to a vote of censure, and no such censure motion could be moved against a member who was elected by a constituency. The Corporation Act did not permit such motion, unless it was for the gross disorderly behaviour of a member.

Mr. Dinker Desai speaking on the point of order said that the motion was vague, and he therefore appealed that it should be ruled out. The Mayor, however, ruled the point out of order.

SHOUTER SHUT UP

When another member was trying to raise another point of order Mr. Dahyabhai Patel shouted "Sit down. sit down." At this several members of the Opposition shouted at Mr. Patel asking him to sit down instead. Passions ran high; for a minute or two, members of the rival groups literally howled against each other, and the Mayor had to call for order again and again. He made it abundantly clear that no member had a right to ask anybody to sit down. This silenced the members and the storm subsided.

Speaking on the resolution Mr. Dahyabhai Patel alleged that Mr. Mehta had called the press conference with the avowed object of criticising the Congress and thereby creating an awkward position for the Congress in so far as the forthcoming Municipal by-elections were concerned. He believed it would have been better if Mr. Mehta had given notice of his motion against the Mayor to the Municipal secretary before rushing to the press.

Concluding, he appealed to the Socialists to work with their Congress comrades in a constructive spirit.

TEACHING THE MAYOR

Seconding the motion Mr. Nathalal Parikh said that it ill became Mr. Asoka Mehta to have attempted to "teach the Mayor his duty." The Mayor knew his own code of honour, and did not require that to be taught by others. As Mayor he had strictly maintained an attitude of impartiality. This was evident from the fact that on several occasions he had ruled out the points of order raised by the Congress members.

But the Mayor was also the president of the B.P.C.C., and as such it was his duty to owe allegiance to the party to which he belonged. There was therefore nothing wrong if he had addressed a few election meetings on behalf of his party. The Socialists had wrongly raised a hullabaloo over it, he said.

Mr. Asoka Mehta in reply stated that the motion was vague and irrelevant. The main at issue was whether the Mayor was justified in participating in by-election activities. A controversy was raging around that point at present. It was the bona fide opinion of the Socialist Party that the Mayor should not take part in any campaign pertaining to the municipal by-election, in view of the fact that his high and exalted position was bound to influence the electorate in favour of the party to which he belonged.

A FARCE SOON

Mr. Naushir Bharucha feared that if such arguments as were advanced by the mover of the resolution and his supporter were to be accepted at their face value, the dignity of the mayoral chair would be reduced to a farce. The Mayor carried with him the confidence of the whole House, including the Opposition. If, however, he were to participate in any election campaign on behalf of any political party, he is apt to create apprehensions in the minds of his opponents about his impartiality. Such a position was highly objectionable.

Mr. Bharucha then addressing the Mayor direct said, "No one has disputed that you participated in the election campaign. You actually appealed for finances for carrying on election propaganda on behalf of the Congress party. By doing so you have broken the tradition of this House. Mr. Asoka Mehta has therefore done nothing wrong in bringing forward a censure motion against you, and in informing the press to that effect."

Sounding a note of warning to the Congress members, Mr. Bharucha said, "Today you may carry this motion with your "steam-roller" majority. But sooner or later you will be judged at the bar of public opinion by the way in which you maintain the tradition of this House."

Mr. C. C. Shah said Mr. Asoka Mehta by his action had created an impression in the public mind that the Mayor had broken a tradition. There was however no such tradition that the Mayor could be said to have broken.

Mr. Homi Taleyarkhan was deeply hurt by the attitude of Mr. Mehta.

Mr. M. Harris challenged the Mayor to resign and seek re-election with Mr. Mehta from the same constituency and for the same seat.

WINDING UP

The Mayor winding up the debate stated in brief that in the history of the Corporation he had found many such instances in which the Mayor had worked as a Mayor and carried on campaigns on behalf of their political parties. The late Sir Pherozshah Mehta and the late Sir Dinshaw Watcha, who occupied mayoral chairs were also active Congress workers of their time. Even the late Mr. K. F. Nariman was the President of the B.P.C.C. and also Mayor. There was nothing to prevent the Mayor from doing election propaganda.

Mr. Patil said that he had done nothing which was derogatory to the dignity of the Mayor.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK, COTTON OCTOBER
NEW YORK, Sept. 12.

Previous closing	29.86
Today's opening	29.83
Difference	—3
Today's closing	29.80
Difference	—6

LAST QUOTATIONS
BOMBAY, Sept. 12.

Silver Forward Asoj	Rs. 156—4
Gold Forward Asoj	Rs. 110—7
Silver Bullion	Rs. 158—4
Silver Mint	Rs. 158—0
Gold Ready	Rs. 113—9
Sovereign	Rs. 74—8

NEW YORK STOCKS
NEW YORK, Sept. 12.

Opening Stocks:
Anaconda Copper Mining 26-7/8,
General Motors 62-3/4,
U.S. Steel Common 23-1/8,
Pref unquoted.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Firmer Tendency

LONDON, Sept. 12 (PTI-Reuter): London Stock Exchange made a rather mixed showing today. Domestic issues were quietly firm but commodity shares and gold minings were slightly easier.

Optimistic reports from Washington created keen demand for British Government Stocks in the opening stages and sharp rises were recorded. Industrials moved higher in sympathy and closed with most of the gains well held. Giltedged however hesitated and lost the greater part of its gains on lack of follow-through to initial support.

Small buying of dollar earners created firmness in irons, steels and light engineerings.

The foreign bond section opened with fresh speculative support for Japanese loans. This later switched to Europeans and resulted in gains around one point in German Potash issues.

Oils were quiet throughout the day with barely sufficient business to create definite trend.

Among commodities, copper shares eased on fears of a fall in the price of copper.

Indications from Washington that a way out of Britain's economic difficulties may be found without Sterling devaluation, brought in sellers of South African minings. Prices were slightly lower where changed and some caution and hesitancy was apparent.

MADRAS SHARE MARKET

Closes Quiet

MADRAS, Sept 12, (PTI): Reopening after the weekened business proved difficult in the absence of fresh buying orders. In the textile group Buckinghams changed hands at Rs. 140 and Travancore rayons at Rs. 4 Bank shares remained unchanged Travancore sugars were lower at Rs. 6-6-6 Plantings were comparatively steadier with buyers for Blue Mountains at Rs. 2-4. Consolidated coffee and midlands had only sellers.

The market closed quiet.

Following are todays quotations:—
SECURITIES: Government of India loans three percent paper 97-4 do 1986 97/6 Do 1970/75 100 Govt. of Travancore loan three percent 1952/54 100/12 Government of Madras loan three percent 1960 100.

BANKS: Travancore 13-8.

PLANTINGS: Balmadies 1-9 Blue Mountain 2-4 Chembra 4-9 Cochin Malabar 4-8 Devashola 13 Midland 3-7 Nelliampathy 0-15-3 Oucherlony 5-3 Pullangode 1-3-6 Thirumbadi 1-9 TR. and Co. 5-1-6 Vaikundam 4-9.

TEXTILES: Buckingham 140 do pref. 189-4 Cambodia 10-6 Coimbatore CM 117-8 do Pioneer 125-8 do Spg. 45 Lakshmi 62-8 Madura 38-12 Mettur 307 Radhakrishna 144 Rajalakshmi 55 Ranga Vilas 45-8 Trav Rayons 4 Trichinopoly 10-2.

MISCELLANEOUS: Andhra Cement 68 FACT 3-15 India Cement 17-8 Mettur Chem 6-4 Mysore Chem Fert 7-8.

Ahmedabad Share Market

(From Our Correspondent.)
AHMEDABAD, Sept. 12.

With narrow fluctuations market displayed a constructive trend.

FLUCTUATIONS: Calico Opened 1040, Highest 1047, Lowest 1036.

Arvind Opened 1540, Highest 1557, Lowest 1539.

Ambica Opened 323, Highest 324.

Deffered Opened 1374, Highest 1389.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS: Calico 1039, Arvind 1552, Ahd. Cotton 362/8, Anil Starch 215/8, Ambica 324, Jahangir 120, Jupitor 267/8, New Cotton 325, New National 352/8, Silver Cotton 160, Atul 41, Deferred 1377.

Hapur Market Rates

(From Our Correspondent.)
HAPUR, Sept. 12.

Wheat 18 16, Gram 14/8, Barley 13/4, Bejhar 12, Maize 13/12, Bajra 14, Juwar 13, Guwar 11/12, Arhar Ready 13/8, Mangsir 13/4, Peas Ready 14/4, Mangsir 13/15, Urd 16, Moong 21/8, Masoor 15 13, Grain markets bearish.

Gur Ready 23 19, Fagan 11/12/9, Shakkar 23, Crystal 40, Khandsari 35/28. Steady.

Sarson 32/8, Taraseed 27 24, Oil 95, Oilcake 10/4, Groundnut 21, Cottonseed 16/8, Oats 11, Bardana Ready White 124/8, Asuj 106/4., Sept. 125.

Silver 151/10, Gold 107/4, Quietly steady.

Shaikhul Hind Hazrat Maulana Husain Ahmed Madani, President, All-India Jamiat-e-Ulema, who had arrived in Bombay last week to see off his son Asad Mian, who had sailed to perform Haj, left Bombay this evening for Delhi by Punjab Mail.

TOTAL RATIONING IN HAPUR SOON

Progressive Decline In Coarse Grain Prices

(From Our Correspondent.)
HAPUR, (By Mail.)

BULLION

The market during the last few weeks has been developing a stable undertone. Paucity of actual stocks, higher upcountry advises, good offtake and bulls' fervour have been counteracted by continued silver sales by the Reserve Bank at declining rates. Nearly 7,000 bars have been sold so far at prices ranging from 174.4 to 158/4 and there are expectations that sales may be continued even at 155. Here speculative business has been at a moderate scale. Silver is presently quoted at 152/6 and Gold at 107/8 against 152/12 and 107.12 quoted last weekend.

BARDANA

The market has remained quiet but prices have been well maintained at steady Calcutta news. Asuj is quoted at 106 and Sept. at 123. There has been moderate speculative turnover.

OILSEEDS AND OILS

The market for Sarson has remained slightly bearish and prices have partially declined on lower Calcutta advises and New Delhi news that the Central Government will endevour for a 10 per cent reduction in commodity prices including that of Oils and Oilseeds. At Calcutta prices for Sarson, Mustardoil and other Oils are steadily decling during the last week. This has affected upcountry markets also. The latest quotations in the local market are: Sarson 32/2, Groundnut 18, Mustardoil, 95, Linseed oil 65 and Oilcake 10/4. Sarson supplies are very short.

GUR AND SUGAR

As no retail sale arrangements for Crystal have been made through Consumers Co-operative socities here so far Crystal Sugar Market is very steady and has recorded a good advance in prices. Locally Crystal Sugar is being sold at Re. 1 a seer in retail.

The ready Gur Market remained extremely steady and prices in all big U. P. mandies are rising on sustained demand from deficit areas low stocks and higher Sugar prices. Ready Gur at Hapur is peiced at 22/6 to 19 per maund. At other centres prices range between 19 to 23. Local stock is put at 9,000 mds. daily arrivals at 50 mds. and despatches 500 mds.

In the 'forward' section prices have recorded good decline on fears that 'forward' business in Gur might be banned as has been done in case of Sugar. Pagan which was quoted at 12/3/9 last weekend, fell to 11/12/9 but has on speculative coverings on lower rates slightly recovered to 11/15/3.

FOODGRAINS

Prices have remained unchanged at most of the important centres. There has been a progressive decline in coarse grain prices. Total rationing would be introduced here from Sept. 15th and with that would be closed open markets. This has induced more Wheat arrivals. Maize, Juwar and Bajra prices have declined. Wheat prices are: Shamli 19/8, Hapur 20 to 17/8, Chandosi 19/8, Kasganj 17, Gonda 23/2, Sitapur 21/5. Prices in big cities are comparatively high: Lucknow 24/9 10, Kanpur 30/7/7, Banaras 26/10 8, Allahabad 29/1/6 and Agra 21/7. Coarse grain prices in the local market are: Gram 14/12, Barley 12 8, Bejhar 12, Maize 13/12, Bajra 14, Juwar 13, Arhar Ready 13/12, Mangsir 13/12/6, Peas Ready 14/8, Mangsir 15/5, Urd 17, Moong 21/8 and Masoor 13 to 15.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

Quiet Conditions

CALCUTTA, Sept. 12, (PTI-Reuter): The market ruled further down for the speculative counters due to heavy selling pressure. Other sections also ruled quiet. Following are today's final transactions upto 2-30 p.m.:—

GOVT. SECURITIES: Three percent Govt. paper 97-10 small lot three percent loan 1986 97-5 three percent loan 1963/65 100-3 three percent loan 1970/75 99/15 s lot.

BANKS: Allahabad 460 small odd lot.

COTTONS: Bengal-Nagpur 20-4

COALS: Bengal 478 Burrakur 14 Central India 6 Churulia 6-9 South Karanpura 31-12 Standard 22-4.

JUTES: Anglo-India 189 Belvedere 256 Champdany 190 Dalhousie 169 Howrah 27 Megne 112 Presidency 6-6 Lawrence 176 Reliance 23-4.

—ENGINEERINGS: Bhartia Electric Steel 18-12 Indian Iron 26-14 Kumardhubi Eng. 8-10 Marshalls 6-6 Steel Corpn. 20-10 Textile Machinery 7-7.

MISCELLANEOUS: Burma Corpn. 2-9 Consolidated tin anas 15 Indian copper 2-5 Karanpura Dev 28-8 Tavoy tin annas eleven Sone Valley Cement 5-7 Calcutta Electric 17-2 Alluminium corpn. 4-13 Angelo Bros. 21-4 Bic 8-6 Indian National Airways 4-8 Indian Wood Products 26-4 Evan Jones 5-10 Ct. Martin Burn 16-6 National insulated cable 8 BB Petrol 1-6 Titaghur Paper 32-2 Midnapore Zemindary 70-8 As-32-2 Midnapore Zemindary 70-8 India steamship 8-2.

SUGARS: Belsund 3-9 Carew and Co. 9-10.

TEAS: Bisanuth 32-4 (Ex-div.) East India 18-10 Gohpur 29-6 Nanburnadi 8-8 Tezpur 21-8.

LONDON EXCHANGES

LONDON, Sept. 10.

	Selling	Buying
T. T. London on:		
New York	4.0275	4.0325
Montreal	4.0275	4.0325
Zurich	17.34	17.36
Sweden	14.47 to	14.50

LONDON WHEAT

LONDON, Sept. 10.

Australian wheat bulk fob	89/7-1/2 Sept./Oct.

HOWRAH BANK RAIDED

Gangsters Make Off With Rs. 5,000

CALCUTTA Sept. 12 (PTI): Four armed gangsters raided the Sibpur branch (Howrah) of a Calcutta bank this morning and looted about Rs. 5,000.

It is stated that the gangsters entered the bank along with other customers and after looting the money came down and commandeering a taxi at the point of a revolver, drove away.

The Durwan of the bank, who challenged them while boarding the taxi, was overpowered and relieved of his gun.

TWO APPREHENDED

Shortly after the incident, two young men moving in a suspicious manner, were apprehended by the members of the public at Bantra, about four miles from Howrah and a loaded Amrican pistol was recovered from their possession.

This was followed by simultaneous house searches in Bantra and its adjacent localities by the police with the help of the public, resulting in the recovery of about half a dozen guns, revolvers and pistols and also a large quantity of ammunition.

The police also recovered a sum of Rs. 2,200 from one place, believed to be part of the money looted from the bank.

The arms seized, it is stated, included the gun snatched away by the bandits from the darwan of the Bank. The taxi, which was commandeered by the dacoits was found abandoned on the road between Howrah and Bantra, two more persons were arrested following these searches.

The Inspector General of Police, accompanied by district officials, visited Bantra and the adjoining areas. Police investigation is proceeding.

KASHMIR NATIONAL CONFERENCE

SRINAGAR, Sept. 12 (U.P.I.): In view of the new turn which is sought to be given to the Kashmir situation by the recent Truman-Atlee move which is tantamount to side-tracking the Security Council of the U.N. considerable significance attaches to the deliberations of the annual session of the Jammu and Kashmir National Conference to be held here in Sept. 24, 25, 26 under the presidentship of Sheikh Mohd Abdullah.

The likelihood of Pandit Nehru, Prime Minister of India, attending the forthcoming session has heightened its importance all the more.

Mr. Venkatram & Mr. H. E. Eveleigh, Chief Engineers, BB & CI Rly. Photo taken on Sept., 6 when a send-off was given to Mr. M. R. Venkatram, Dy. Chief Engineer (Bridges) by the staff of the Bridge Department on the eve of his transfer on promotion as the first Indian Chief Engineer.

SECURITY DEMAND FROM TAMIL PAPER

Madras High Court Sets Aside Government Order

MADRAS, Sept. 12, (PTI): A full bench of the Madras High Court today set aside the order of the Provincial Government demanding a securit Rs. 2,000 from "Dharmika Hindu", a Tamil weekly of Madras, under the Indian Press Emergency Powers Act.

The ground on which the order was made was that the journal had published articles which the Government alleged tended to promote enmity and hatred between different classes.

The Counsel for the journal contended that the articles in question did not violate the Press Act as they only criticised the policy of another newspaper carrying on a campaign against a particular community. The Counsel further represented that the "Dharmika Hindu" had only drawn the attention of the Congress and the Government to protect the agected community from such attacks and that the articles in question could not be construed as promoting class-hatred.

Their Lordships upheld the contention of the journal and set aside the Government order.

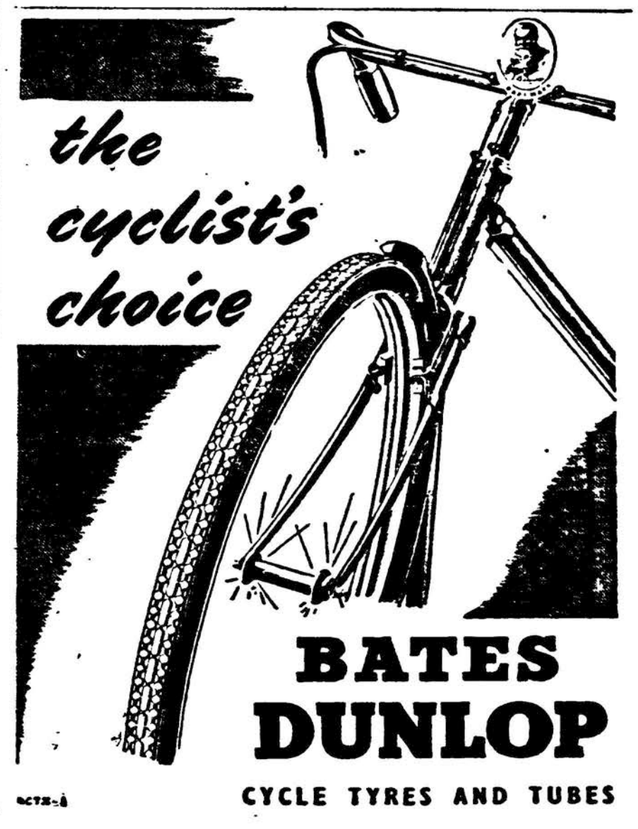
NOTORIOUS OUTLAW KILLED

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Sept. 12 Following an armed encounter lasting over two hours, Police were able to kill a notorious outlaw Ghulam Hussain Wadho and his two comoanions.

Ghulam Hussain had proved himself a terror for the villagers in Upper Sind for the past 16 years and the Government had announced a prize of Rs. 5,000 for his head. In the armed encounter which took place in Kundan Forest near Sehwan in Dadu district, the police were also able to kill two more of Ghulam Hussein's accomplices Abdul Rehman and Ali Bux.

INDIA POTTERIES
CALCUTTA
Manufacturers of:
CROCKERYWARES, ELECTRIC INSULATORS & MILL THREAD GUIDES
ANY INTERESTED PARTY MAY CONTACT THE Mg. DIRECTOR. WHO IS IN BOMBAY FOR A WEEK.
Sree S. C. Ghosh. B. Sc. B. L.
C/o. Sree Narotamdas H. Doshi.
127/A, KANDEWADI, BOMBAY—4



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The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B. 1065

NEWS BRIEFS

Ban Extended

The ban on processions in Greater Bombay between the hours of 7 p.m. and 7 a.m. has been extended for one month, from September 13, 1949.

Sugar Distribution

A decision to form a central organisation of sugar merchants of Saurashtra was taken at a meeting of merchants held at Rajkot on Monday to consider means of distributing the quota of sugar which is to be made available to Saurashtra by the Government of India for the coming three months.

Ceylonese Mission

A Ceylon Trade Delegation headed by Commerce Minister, Mr. H. W. Amarasuriya, is expected to visit India shortly, to discuss general trade relations and the question of export of copra to India.

Food Drive

India's Food Commissioner, Mr. R. K. Patil, will arrive in Poona on September 16 to hold discussion with the Bombay Government Ministers and officials regarding the food drive in the Province.

Engineering Services

The Government of India have constituted two new Services—the Central Engineering Service, Class II and the Central Electrical Engineering Service. Class II to provide a regular cadre for posts of Sub-Divisional Officers in the Central P.W.D.

The Central Engineering Service Class II will have 102 permanent posts, while the Central Electrical Engineering Service, Class II will have 12.

Madras Research

The Madras Government have constituted an expert committee to review the progress of research work done in the Agricultural Department during the past five years and recommend further lines of work in all branches of agriculture including soil science, manures, crop breeding, land protection and development of the agricultural industry in general.

Rail Workers to Meet

The General Secretary of the Bengal Provincial Trade Union Congress, Mr K. B. Pathak, in a statement announced that the All-India Trade Union Congress has called a special conference in Calcutta of the various railway workers unions on September 16 and 17.

Burmese Intention

Burma is to apply for membership of the International Monetary Fund as soon as her financial position improves, Finance Minister U Tin told Parliament on Monday. "It is just our inability to pay the admission fee of over 10,000,000 rupees that we cannot yet join the fund", he said.

Duty Reduction

The Himachal Pradesh Government have decided to reduce the export duty on potatoes from rupee one and annas four to rupee one per maund, with effect from September 15, it was officially announced on Monday.

Income-tax Investigation Body

Mr. Srinivasa Varadachari, Mr. Justice P. B. Chakravarti and Mr. V. D. Muzumdar, Chairman and Members respectively of the Income-tax Investigation Commission, arrived in Bombay last Saturday. They are expected to stay in the city for about two weeks in connection with the Commission's work.

Taxis Dry

About 200 taxis in Madras city went off the stands on Monday for want of petrol.

PURGE IN U.'S. C. I. O.

SARATOGA, SPRINGS, Sept. 12 (PTI-Reuter): Left wing elements of the United States Congress of Industrial Organisations were yesterday told they "might as well get out now".

Director of Organisation for the CIO Lana Haywood issued the stern warning here in an address before meeting of the Executive Board of the New York State Council of the CIO.

He said the breach between the national body and leftwing member unions appeared irreconcilable.

"Mr. Harry Bridges can stay President of the World Federation of Trade Unions if he wants to, but he cannot stay in the CIO if he does", Mr. Haywood told the Executive.

The Council condemned leftist members by a four to one vote at its final session.

SLOW PROGRESS OF HAGUE R. T. C.

Hitch Over Dutch Points For Economic Agreement

REPUBLICANS IN JOGJAKARTA GETTING IMPATIENT

THE HAGUE, Sept. 12 (PTI-Reuter).

INDONESIAN Republican leaders in Jogjakarta were today reported to be growing impatient at the slow progress of the Round Table Conference on Indonesia, and to be strongly urging their delegates here, including Dr. Mohammed Hatta, to show something tangible in the way of preliminary results.

As the conference entered its fourth week, observers here believed that the slow progress precluded all possibility of anything like full agreement being reached after two months, as the two Indonesian delegations had originally hoped.

Very little committee work has been planned for the next few days, and observers felt that differences of view between Dutch and Indonesians were now so wide as to make a further spell of informal contacts and heart-to-heart talks essential.

The atmosphere still appeared to be cordial and every effort was being made to avoid impatience.

CORE OF PROBLEMS

But this, observers felt, would be difficult now that the delegations had reached the core of the main problems The basis for the proposed Netherlands—Indonesian Union and the working out of a practical economic and financial agreement between the two parties appeared to be the two major problems.

Talks on the Union project, it was understood, had reached the stage where a decision must be made this week if the rest of the conference were not to be dangerously affected.

The Dutch Government's undisclosed 14 points, laid before the Indonesian representatives as fundamental principles for any economic agreement, were reported to be directly opposed to the Indonesian viewpoint.

Both sides will have to make considerable concessions if anything like agreement on economic and financial matters is to be reached, it is believed.

REPUBLICAN DELEGATION

BATAVIA, Sept. 12, (P. T. I.): A five-man delegation headed by the Republican Minister for Communications Mr. Laoh shortly scheduled to leave for the Philippines to select goods for the Republic which the Philippines Government have promised by granting the Republic a loan of one million U. S. dollars, P. T. I. correspondent in Batavia reports.

The delegation will include a telephone expert, two doctors and one pharmaceutist.

PONDICHERRY DROPS CHANDERNAGORE

Announcement In French India Gazette

PONDICHERRY, Sept. 12, (PTI): The latest issue of the French India gazette "Journal Official de la Inde Francaise" has published the text of a decree by the Government excluding the city of Chandernagore from the control of the Council of the Government at Pondicherry.

According to the decree no local orders affecting Chandernagore are to be "promulgated" in the name of "the President of the Government Council" and the expressions like "in Council", and "decision taken by the Council "are to be expunged from the decree of November 7, 1947, creating the Free City of Chandernagore".

Chandernagore voted for merger with the Indian Union at the referendum held this year and the Commissioner of the French Settlements in India M. Chambon announced recently that the merger would be given effect to this month.

Y. W. C. A. SOCIAL SERVICE WORK

BOMBAY, Monday (PTI): Over 30 students and two staff members of the National YWCA school of social service, Delhi, will arrive here on Sept. 17 for ten-days "field work" in the city.

During their stay they are expected to study various aspects of social service work in the city.

STREET-CLEANING: NEW VERSION

A newly-developed item of street-cleaning machinery, recently demonstrated for the first time in New York City, is a scrubber equipped with revolving brushes and a water tank. The machine can be easily adjusted for the removal of snow. Photo shows the scrubber at work.

'REIGN OF TERROR' IN KUNMING

Nationalist Action Against Pro-Red Elements

HONG KONG, Sept. 12, (PTI-Reuter):

A REIGN of terror" has broken out in Kunming, capital of Yunnan Province where Governor Lu Han is eliminating pro-Communist groups.

Reporting extensively on this, the non-party Leftist Chinese newspaper "Ta Kung Pao" said that Lu Han, the veteran warlord, decided to reorganise his Provincial Government after Chungking conference with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

Another report said 18 members of the Yunnan Political Council had been arrested.

General Lu was said to have closed two universities which he described in a statement as "hotbeds of Communism."

A Chinese Roman Catholic priest was quoted in the "Hong Kong Standard" today as saying that many of his fellow priests had gone underground in North China since the Communists took over. The Communists had followed a policy of non-intererence with religion in the big cities such as Peiping and Tientsin, but freedom of religion was practically unknown in country areas, the priest was reported as stating. Outside the big cities priests had to travel in disguise as merchants, farmers or shopkeepers.

BATTLE FOR SOUTH CHINA

Communist armies were massed today in the green hills of South Hunan ready to drive eastwards at Nationalist forces guarding the vital Canton-Honkow railway.

Canton reports indicated that the first major battle in South China would flare up around Anjen, highway and river town about 40 miles from the railway.

The immediate objective of the Communist armies ranged in an arc around Anjen seemed to be to cut railway and isolate major Nationalist forces before turning south on Canton itself.

A Nationalist military spokesman claimed that Government forces had counter-attacked north of Amoy, former treaty port where Communist armies are closing for the kill.

CROP & CATTLE INSURANCE

Actuaries' Suggestion To Indian Government

BOMBAY, Monday: The immediate introduction of two research pilot schemes, one of crop insurance in respect of selected crops in selected homogeneous areas and another of cattle insurance, was recommended to the Government of India by a conference of prominent actuaries, livestock and agricultural experts held in Bombay today under the chairmanship of Mr. K. L. Punjabi, Agricultural Secretary, Government of India.

The conference considered the reports of crop and cattle insurance submitted to Central Ministry of Agriculture by Mr. G. S. Priolkar, who was appointed officer on special duty to work out detailed experimental schemes on these subjects.

ABOLITION OF MALEKI LAND TENURE SYSTEM

Bill Passed In Bombay Assembly: Fair Compensation Promised

POONA Sept. 12, (PTI)

THE 466-year old Maleki tenure prevailing in 27 villages of the Kaira District will end with the enforcement of a Bill passed by the Bombay Legislative Assembly today.

The Bill received a general support from the members of the House, but its sole opponent was the Thakore Saheb of Kerwada.

The Thakore Saheb said he failed to understand how the measure could be described as an agrarian reform. The changing of the tenure, he added, would not benefit cultivators but only the Government whose income from land revenue would be augmented. He pleaded for a "just, reasonable and fair" compensation being paid to the Maleks for taking away their rights and privileges.

SOCIALIST CONTENTION

Mr. Peter Alvares (Socialist) agreeing with the general principles of the Bill, said it fell short of the requirements. It did not touch the question of "nakru" lands nor the cash allowances paid to the Meleks. On the issue of compensation, Mr. Alvares said if compensation was to be paid to big industrialists and zamindars as provided for in the Indian Constitution, there was no reason why the small land holders like the Maleks should not receive adequate compensation.

Mr. Babubhai Patel maintained that sufficient compensation had been paid to the Maleks during the last five centuries when the tenure came into evistence. He estimated that the Maleks had received over two and half crores of rupees as income for their rights.

The Revenue Minister, Mr. Morarji Desai replying to the debate, said that the provision for compensation made in the Bill was adequate. The Maleks would receive as compensation three times the average income of the last five years.

The Government, he said, would deal with "nakru" lands and cash allowances in a separate Bill about inams.

MEHWASI TENURE

The Assembly today also approved of another tenure legislation which seeks to abolish the Mehwassi tenure prevailing in 21 villages of the Panch Mahal District.

The Mehwasdars came into existence during the Maratha period But their present rights and privileges are governed by agreements entered into between them and the Government. These agreements are to expire on 31st July 1956. The Mehwasdars hold the villages on payment of a lump sum to Govt. and by way of remuneration they enjoy Mehwasi profits based on exemption from land revenue and profits from unassessed wastes.

The Bill seeks to abolish this tenure and provides for a compensation being paid for the cancellation of a Mehwasi lease.

TALUKDARI SCHEME TOO

Before adjourning for the day, the Revenue Minister, Mr. Morarji Desai, moved the Bill to abolish the Talukdari tenure in the Province. This tenure in the Province. This tenure obtains in the four districts of Ahmedabad. Kaira. Broach and Panchmahals of Gujerat.

The bill was still under discussion when the House adjourned for tomorow.

CEMENT QUOTA

The monthly cement quota for the Bombay Province has been fixed by the Government of India at 15.7000 tons, Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Minister for Labour and Housing, told the Bombay Legislative Assembly today. He was answering a question on the distribution of cement in the Province.

Mr. Nanda said that this quota would be distributed in the proportion of thirty per cent for P.W.D. and other Government departments, thirty per cent for "grow more food" projects, ten percent for general public so for as the big industries were concerned, the distribution would continue to be in the hands of the Central Government.

Mr. Nanda also stated that in about a fortnight, the distribution of cement in the province would be taken over by the Provincial Government from the Regional Honnorary Cement Adviser, Bombay who is at present in charge of distribution of cement.

CULTURAL VALUE OF SCIENCE

Sir C. V. Raman's Advice To Students

BANGALORE, Sept. 12 (P.T.I.): Sir C. V. Raman said here today that a study of the life histories of eminent scientists was more cultural than the study of the life histories of Napoleon, Timur the Lame, Chenghis Khan and other "Marauders".

Sir C. V. Raman, who was addressing a students' meeting at the National Colletege here, emphasised the cultural value of science and asked students to take to its study in a spirit of adventure, to find out things and not for a career alone.

He particularly stressed the value of biology today because "things that matter most to us in practical life are biological sciences, and a knowledge of biology is often more essential than a knowledge of physical sciences."

ACTION AGAINST JAVA GUERILLAS

Eighty Casualties

BATAVIA, Sept. 12 (PTI-Reuter):—Military authorities today reported a "bitter action in the past four days" against Muslim ("Darul Islam") guerilas near Garoet and Tasikmalaja in West Java. They claimed to have inflicted 80 casualties on the guerillas without loss.

The action followed a guerilla raid on a Dutch convoy last week and is part of general mopping up operations in the area conducted with Indonesian Republican forces. Republican Army sources indicated that about 80,000 "Darul Islam" guerillas in West Java, who were not respecting the cease-fire order, attacked Indonesian forces and Dutch convoys indiscriminately.

SUGAR STOCKS GO UNDERGROUND

Prices Shoot Up In Jubbulpore

From Our Correspondent.)

JUBBULPORE, (By mail): The delay on the part of the authorities to freeze the stocks of sugar in the city and district of Jubbulpore has given a golden opportunity to the merchants to conceal their stocks and create an artificial shortage of the commodity in the markets. The decision of the Government of India to fix the maximum wholesale and retail prices of sugar and to ban its export has been nullified by the greedy merchants who, it seems, are out to have their pound of flesh.

The price of sugar is going up. It has increased in Jubbulpore from Re 1/- during the last month to Rs. 1/4 0- a seer, in the markets. Consumers are asking the Government to come to their rescue by arranging for the supply of a sufficient quantity of sugar at a reasonable price immediately.

* * *

The Khandwa Police have arrested at the railway station two passengers and are reported to have recovered from their possession about 800 tolas of contraband opium which the suspects, it is alleged, had concealed in their person.

* * *

After staying in England for 18 months and studying the working in the hospitals of the United Kingdom and securing the degree of M.R.C.P., Major Dr. T. S. Row, Assistant to the Civil Surgeon, Victoria Hospital, Jubbulpore, has returned to Jubbulpore by air. Dr. Row was accorded a warm reception by his colleagues, friends and admirers. He has left for Nagpur to report his arrival.

Blisters are reported to have been seen on the 'body' of a stone image at Karell, near Narsinghpur, when the people went to it to pray for rain and break the prolonged draught. The worshippers it is reported, branded the image with a burning stick to move it.

* * *

The Jains of Jubbulpore celebrated the 76th birthday of Nyaya—and Sastadarsan Acharya Muni Shri Ganesh Ji Varni, a renowned scholar and authority of the Jain philosophy and theology. The Varni is responsible for the establishment of a number of charitable institutions such as the schools, widows' homes and orphanges which his devotees started in response to his teachings. The revered Varni, despite his advanced age, has given up travelling by rail, car, or aeroplane and moves on foot from one place to another and devotes the major portion of his time to studies and religious discourses.

IN A CHINA SHOP

By Taurus

MOST surprising is the story of the young man in Jubbulpore who had a premonition that he would die in his 38th year, sickened by this thought, got admitted into a local hospital and committed suicide by hanging. Assuredly a determined young man who was not prepared to let Fate cheat his family history. His widow has stated that the father and grandfather of the man died in their 38th year also. With the stars and the ancestors so definitely set on getting him bumped off in his 38th year, it is rather unfortunate that he should have decided to take a hand himself. What would have happened if he had kept still and waited on Fate? I am well aware that once you are fated, anything might happen to hasten the end but it would be interesting to know what would have been the instrument of Fate. Of course, the admission into hospital widens the possibilities. On the other hand, if the young fellow had not as the doctor puts it, "hastened Nature", he would in all probability have survived to this day despite his knowledge of astrology.

Take the case of my grand-uncle. Somewhere about his 75th year, he was convinced that his end was at hand. There was no need for him to get into bed because he had been stuck there for some four years. But he sent for the doctor and confided his fears to him. The old boy was a great astrologer and had even predicted with disgusting accuracy my failure in the matriculation and consequent disgrace in the family. But that is another story. He had fixed the great Good-bye for February 26, 1945 and it was already 8 a.m. of this to-be eventful day. There could be no doubt that his voice was growing feebler and feebler, and, convincing proof of trouble, he had forsaken his own mother-tongue for the more crisp and precise accents of English. Those of us who could decently keep away from the Presence did so. The Doctor, a confirmed sceptic and a teller of many tales, entered around noon. Businesslike at this hour, he performed the magic gestures of medical routine and stood back with his head hanging on one side.

"And what", he said, "do you think is wrong with you?"

Grand-uncle was an irascible fellow. He resented the tone of the old Doc and told him so in no measured tone. Then self-pity smote him across the midriff. Assuming a humbler attitude, he signed to the Doc to bend down; then he whispered in agonised words, "I am dying. I know I shall not pull through." The Doctor was familiar with the astrological obsession of his patient but he had not expected that it would be tried out at home. For a time, he was puzzled whilst all the theories of the will to live and all that careered wildly in his head. Then he smiled. "Nonsense", he said, "why your pulse is like a horse." Grand-uncle with that desperate generosity of the hopeless insisted on thanking the Doctor for "doing the little that was in his power to ease the last moments" and bade good-bye to all in the room. Then he turned towards the wall and all was silence. The Doctor who saw me as he was descending the stairs, told me that he should be kept cheerful and everything would be all right. Somehow others have a far higher idea of my capacity for radiating fun and good spirits than I have. In any case, I accompanied the Doctor, thereby escaping my responsibility and at the same time acquiring a little prestige in the neighbourhood.

One thing and another made two things and I did not get back home till the next morning. My knock on the door evoked a hearty "Come in" in the familiar avuncular voice and I lifted the latch and entered There was my grand-uncle sitting up, perusing the almanac and getting a grip on the astrological chart. He was quite unruffled. And in a few minutes he was eagerly explaining that he could be at fault but not the stars. If I would only wait a while he would explain just where the mistake lay. It transpired that there had been a six-month adjournment of the proceedings which was easily accounted for.

All of which convinces me that we are not the men our grandfathers were. That young Jubbulporean, particularly, was rather hasty. He knew that he would not pass 38 years. Did he think that the stellar authorities needed his asistance to carry out their task? One can understand a man who has learnt from his stars that he will live till 90, trying to bump himself off earlier. There is a challenge here and a threat which calls for all one's resistance. But one who has been assured that 38 is the curtain? What are we coming to? Gad, Sir, Morarji is right! What the nation needs is character-building!!

U. P. SOCIALISTS PLAN A KISAN MARCH

LUCKNOW, Sept. 12 (PTI): The United Provinces Socialist Party office bearers, meeting here yesterday, decided to organise a march of "the largest possible number" of kisans, drawn from all districts of the Province, in November next to stage a demonstration in front of the Council House in Lucknow Acharya Narendra Deva presided.

The demonstration, it was explained at the meeting, would be an expression of "the various grievances of the kisans against the United Provinces Government's agrarian policy"

MUTT AND JEFF—Sure! But How About The Overhead?

By BUD FISHER.

YOU'RE SELLIN' BRUSHLESS TOOTH BRUSHES?
YEH! THEY'RE FOR PEOPLE WHO DON'T HAVE ANY TEETH!
BRUSHLESS TOOTH BRUSHES 5¢
JEFF INC.
YOU POOR SAP, YOU'LL NEVER MAKE A SUCCESS SELLIN' THESE!
SURE I WILL! I AIN'T GOT ANY COMPETITION!
-AND I SELL 'EM CHEAP! THEY COST ME A DIME EACH BUT I SELL 'EM FOR A NICKEL!
WHAT? YOU POOR SAP, YOU'RE LOSING MONEY THAT WAY!
JEFF INC.
NAW! I HAVEN'T SOLD ANY YET! NOBODY BUYS THEM!
Fisher

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